REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,379.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship PATNA, 1,780 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander G. Betts, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 5th October 1872, at 4 P.M.

Oct. 1872.		Oct. 1872.	
Leave BOMBAY	5	Leave Colombo	14
,, Carwar	7	,, Galle	15
,, Mangalore	8	,, Negapatam	18
,, Cannanore	9	,, Pond cherry	19
,, Tellicherry	9	,, 3 adras	21
,, Calicut	10	,, Cocomada	23
,, Beypore	10	,, Vizagapatam	24
,, Cochin	11	,, Bimlipatam	24
,, Alleppy	12	,, Coanpulpore	25
,, Tuticorin	13	,, False Point	26
		Arrive CALCUTTA	28

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days for the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGAH, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,028 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 11th October, 72, at noon.

Oct. 1872.		Oct. 1872.	
Leave BOMBAY	11	Leave BUSREH	30
Arrive Kurrachee	14	Arrive Fao	30
,, Gwadur	16		Nov.
,, Muscat	18	,, Bushire	1
,, Bugalo Abbas	20	,, Lingah	6
,, Lingah	22	,, Bunder Abbas	8
,, Bahrein	24	,, Muscat	10
,, Gwadur	24	,, Gwadur	12
,, Fao	26	,, Kurrachee	14
,, BUSREH	27	,, BOMBAY	18

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

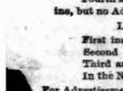
STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 27th September 1872.

The Steam-ship PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 4th October 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited, will despatch an extra Steamer on THURSDAY to Malabar Coast. The following are the Ports at which the Steamer will call :—

Leave Bombay	11th	Leave Alleppy	16th Oct.
,, Mangalore	11th	,, Cochin	16th ,,
,, Malwan	11th	,, Beypore	17th ,,
,, Vingorla	12th	,, Calicut	17th ,,
,, Goa	12th	,, Tellicherry	17th ,,
,, Carwar	12th	,, Cannanore	18th ,,
,, Mangalore	12th	,, Mangalore	18th ,,
,, Mangalore	13th	,, Coompta	19th ,,
,, Cannanore	14th	,, Carwar	19th ,,
,, Tellicherry	14th	,, Goa	19th ,,
,, Calicut	14th	,, Vingorla	20th ,,
,, Beypore	14th	,, Malwan	20th ,,
,, Cochin	15th	,, Ratnagherry	20th ,,
Arrive Alleppy	15th	,, Arrive Bombay	21st ,,

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander P. Henderson, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 10th October 1872, at 12 Noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

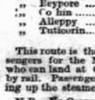
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE well-known s.s. TAPTEE, C. P. DaCosta, Commander, will sail for Surat on THURSDAY next, the 3rd October, at 10 A.M., positively.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned, No. 14, Meadow Street.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurmtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 8	0 12	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 6	0 6	0 9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Passenger Steamer ORESTE, 1,760 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 10th October. This Steamer has good accommodation for a considerable number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(including a liberal Table with Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

To	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£200	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free ; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Modows Street, 2nd September 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY. (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and on the 24th, of each month.

BOMBAY on the 1st

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines. Without Food.
Suez	36	24	8	
Port Said	36	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	53	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

ARABIA, on TUESDAY, 1st October 1872.

PERSIA, on FRIDAY, 1st November 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.

THE PROPERTIES of this now celebrated Indian remedy are TONIC, re-invigorating every nerve and muscle of the system. Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8

D. S. KEMP & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 7th October, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. AUSTRALIA, (3,648 tons, and 600 H.P.), Capt. J. S. Murray, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Turin, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail or Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M. in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 8th October, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. HINDOSTAN, (3,113 tons and 600 H.P.), Captain N. Rosekll, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 5th October.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

STEAM SHIP CELLA will SAIL positively on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON next, October 2nd, for LIVERPOOL via Canal.

Passengers are requested to be on board by 5 P.M. on that date.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Ship-Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. HIDALGO, 1,800 TONS.

THIS Fine New Steamer, specially built for the East India Trade, will be DESPATCHED as above at an early date.

The accommodation is amidships and well ventilated. The Cabins contain only two or three berths each, so that overcrowding will be avoided. A Surgeon and a Stewardess are carried.

FARES, EXCLUDING WINES, &c.

FIRST CLASS TO LIVERPOOL .....Rs. 500
,, ,, SUEZ.....,, 300

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

1st August 1872.

STEAM TO CUTCH MANDVIE,

Touching at Veraval, Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

THE well-known s.s. PEARL, W. Morrison, Commander, will sail for the above Ports on THURSDAY next, the 3rd October, at 10 A.M., positively.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned, No. 14, Meadow Street.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.
40, Meadow Street.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 2nd instant, Messrs. Nusserwanjee, Culliandass & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their rooms, No. 40, Meadow Street.

3 Cases Fancy Trowserly.
2 ,, Red Ticken.
5 ,, Striped Prints.
1 Case White Longcloth.
10 Cases Admirable Eau de Cologne.
10 ,, Pint Corks.
1 Case Gilt Frames.
251 Cases Tin Plates.
150 Cwts. Assorted Paints.
25 Cases Quarts Champagne.
35 do. Pints do.

On account of the concerned.

3 Bales Woollen Cloth, damaged by saltwater.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of Shares of the Bombay Press Company, Limited.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 P.M. at the Office of the Company, No. 8, Rampart Row, Fort, the following Shares :—

2 Fully paid-up Shares of Rs. 2,000 each of the Bombay Press Company, Limited.

30 Shares of Rs. 500 each ditto ditto

Purchasers will be required to pay a deposit of 25 per cent. on the lots being knocked down, and the remainder of the purchase money to be paid and the shares taken delivery of from the Company's Office on or before MONDAY, the 7th instant.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 2nd October 1872.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF A CHOICE SELECTION OF SUPERIOR PERFUMERY, FROM THE WELL-KNOWN MAKERS, NAPOLEON PRICE & Co.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 2nd October, at 2 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, an invoice of superior Perfumery, consisting of fashionable and concentrated Perfumes, Damask Rose, Atum Aurantum, Violet Powder, Golden Oil, Marrow Oil, Cherry Tooth Paste, Old Brown Windsor Soap, Camphor Soap, Shaving Cream-ambroisial, &c.

SALE OF FRESH OILMANSTORES, from the well-known and celebrated Purveyors, Crosse and Blackwell, just landed ex s.s. Xantho, via Suez Canal :

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 2nd Oct., at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Sale by Public Auction at their Rooms, an invoice of 98 packages fresh Oilmanstores, consisting of assorted pickles, mushroom catsup, Harvey sauce, Roshberry vinegar, essence of Anchovies, a salted syrup, essence of coffee, salad oil, white wine and malt vinegar, Durham mustard, tapioca, pearl barley, assorted tart fruits, 1 lb. tins assorted jams and jellies, Oxford and Bologna sausages, herrings, assorted soups, Scotch oatmeal, Fresh salmon, Isinglass, Robinson's groats, and barley, Brown and Polsen's cornflour, pint tins condensed milk, Lincolnshire mushroom, herring a la sardine, Milton oysters, potted mests, Morre's cocoa and milk, Irish and Wiltshire bacon, Cheddar, Berkley, and Richmond cheese, Worcestershire sauce, &c.

SALE OF SUPERIOR SOUND WINES.

On MONDAY next, the 7th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, a consignment of the following superior sound wines in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

40 Cases each 1 doz. quarts Sparkling Moselle.
10 ditto 2 doz. pints ditto
20 ditto 1 doz. quarts Marcobrunner.
25 ditto 1 ditto Niersteins Pesle.
25 ditto 1 ditto Liebfraumilch.
25 ditto 1 ditto Rauenthale Flower.

Sample bottled may be had on application to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 2nd October 1872.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
APOLLO STREET.

AN INVOICE of seven cases of Price and Co.'s celebrated Perfumery of superior quality, to be disposed of by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell off by Public Auction at their Room, No. 12, in Apollo Street, Fort, the seven cases of superior perfumery, by the well-known makers, Price & Co., the same consists of golden and maccassar oil, aromatic pungent smelling-salts, mocilline in fancy China jars, Delcroix's Vinegar, a la Rose, cherry tooth paste, Johnstone's patent and Price's old Brown Windsor and transparent soap highly perfumed, pillar soap, glass-stoppered bottles of rondelicia, frangipani, jockey club, bouquet, verbenas, lavender water, brilliantine, pestuches, nut oil, millefleur, extract of roses, essence of patchouly, rove, geranium, new-mown-hay-violet, kiss-me-quick, new mown hay, bloom of roses, Circassian golden hair-wash, Spencer's liquid hair-dye, Rowland's balsamic oil of Columbia, Langdale's Imperial hair-restorer, Dr. Abernethy's specific for the complexion, Hughes's and Jones's infallible refresher in gold and ruby bottles, Delcroix's vegetable extract for the hair, Venetian crystal and shell bracelets in fancy silk covered boxes, Mexican Vanilla powder for flavouring, patent fans, gilt metal fountain lockets in fancy leather cases, Indelible marking ink, silver vases each fitted with choice perfume, magic goblets, gilt-mounted smelling salts, plate powder, gilt candlesticks filled with perfumes, marrow oil, Persian scent bags, hair-pins, Cherry lips salves, &c., &c.

About 75 dozen bottles of Blackwood's Copying ink in large and small bottles.

The above will be sold in convenient lots to suit the purchasers.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 2nd October 1872.

D. HOGARTH & CO.'S
CELEBRATED
PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
Ready for immediate use.

Real Turtle, Mock Turtle, Hare, Ox Tail, Julienne and Palestine Soups.
Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets.
Kippered Salmon.
Fresh Herrings, Mackarel, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines.
Preserved Meats of all kinds.
York Hams, Bacon.
Truffled Patés, Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages.
Pickles, Sauces.
Bottled Fruits, Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalades, Dessert Fruits.

And Oilmen's Stores of every description and of the finest quality Price Lists forwarded on application to

D. HOGARTH & Co.,
BON ACCORD " WHARF, 223, WAPPING, LONDON, and at ABERDEEN.

Manufacturers by special appointment to H. M.'s Navy at the Royal Victoria Yard, DEPTFORD.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT ;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BAZOO was sentenced, by the Subordinate Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious Oilmen's Stores, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's, name, may be had from every RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY.

SATURDAY, 5TH OCTOBER 1872.

FIRST NIGHT OF THE STRIKING PLAY OF

HATIM TAI,

WITH GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENES AND BEAUTIFUL SCENIC EFFECTS.

HATIM,

Mr. DADABHOY SORABJEE PATELL, M.A.

NOTICE.—Consignees per Ship GERALDINE PUGET, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to despatch BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS ; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st October 1872.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. LEITH, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents ss. Leith.

Bombay, 1st October 1872.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the BOMBAY MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY (Limited) will take place THIS DAY, at 4-30 P.M., at the Office of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., Elphinstone Circle.

Shareholders are requested to attend, so that the necessary business may be transacted.

J. R. K. JOHNSON, Secretary.

THE PORT CANNING LAND COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 15 per SHARE has been declared, and will be payable on and after MONDAY, the 7th instant, to the Shareholders in the Company on the Register on the 30th September last : in production of SHARE CERTIFICATES at the Office of the Company.

By Order of the Board,
SADANUND BALCRISHNA,
Bombay, 1st October 1872. Secretary.

TO BE LET, from 1st November 1872, an AIRY BUNGALOW, known as "NEPEAN LODGE," on Malabar Hill, now in the occupation of Mr. James Douglas, of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.—Apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co.,
No. 4, Forbes Street, Fort.

E. HEINS, ORGANIST, Cathedral, Bombay, TUNER and REPAIRER of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c. Lessons given on the Organ, Piano, or Harmonium.

28, MEADOW STREET.

GIESLER'S DRY CHAMPAGNE, "FOR INDIA" BRAND.

Rs. 38 per doz. quarts, in good order.

MUNRO, NEWSOM, & Co.

1st October 1872.

KEROSINE OIL, Wholesale and Retail.—Apply to

FARNHAM & Co.

No. 16, Elphinstone Circle.

HOPE HALL HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. P. McNDOSA, the Proprietor of the Hope Hall Hotel, begs to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen that he has RE-OPENED the Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation.

Superior articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors.

The terms of the Charges are reduced.

Middle Cross Road, Louisa and Alexandra Points.

NEW INLAND POSTAGE PAPER, TO FOLD ONCE WITH THE SQUARE ENVELOPE, WEIGHING UNDER HALF-A-TOLAH.

Attention is respectfully directed to the above, which supplies a want experienced by many.

An elegant, substantial Paper, with a pleasant surface, for the Half Anna Postage.

Mourning .....Rs. 3-8 { 5 Quires Paper / 100 Envelopes } Plain.....Rs. 2-8

STATIONERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

by Dobbs Kidd & Co. and De la Rue.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY (Limited), Bunder Road, will be held at the Company's Mills, Parell, on SATURDAY, the twelfth day of October, 1872, at the hour of the clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of confirming the following Special Resolution, passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the said Company, held on 11th SEPT., the 17th day of September 1872, that is to say :—

"Nursey Kessowjee, Esq., shall, upon entering into an agreement on that behalf with the Company, be the Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent of the Company for the purpose of carrying on the business of the Company during the term [of his natural life, at the remuneration of a commission of one-quarter of an anna on every pound of Cotton Yarn manufactured and sold by the Company, and of a commission of one-quarter of an anna per pound of all Cloth manufactured and sold by the Company, provided that the said Nursey Kessowjee shall not be entitled to charge, in addition to his commission for sale of Cloth manufactured by the Company, any commission whatever for the Cotton Yarn, from which such Cloth may be manufactured by the Company. The Agreement between the said Nursey Kessowjee and the Company shall also provide that in the event of the Company being wound up, during the lifetime of the said Nursey Kessowjee, he, the said Nursey Kessowjee, shall be entitled to receive and shall receive from the said Company, or the Liquidators thereof, as compensation for the loss of his said appointment, such a sum of money as will be the then present value of an annuity for his life of an amount equal to the annual amount earned by him as commission as aforesaid on an average of the three years next preceding the winding up of the Company, if the Company shall have so long existed, and, if not, on an average of the period during which the Company shall have existed, which sum is to be ascertained by two Actuaries, one to be named by the said Company or the Liquidators thereof, and the other by the said Nursey Kessowjee, or, if they differ, by an Umpire to be named by them."

By Order of the Board of Directors,

NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

Bombay, dated 1st October 1872.

FINAL NOTICE TO BAR CLAIMS.

THIRD AND FINAL ADVERTISEMENT.

IN THE MATTER OF

THE ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, ARBITRATION ACT, 1871.

ALL HOLDERS OF POLICIES OF ASSURANCE issued by any Company named in the Schedule to this Notice which persons are now by virtue of the Notice issued by us in this matter, dated the 26th day of June 1871, deemed only to be entitled to claim against the Albert Life Assurance Company), and all HOLDERS OF ANNUITY OR ENDOWMENT CONTRACTS granted by any of the said several Companies, who have not previously sent in their claims to us, are hereby required to send to our Agent, Mr. CHARLES HENRY OSBOURNE, of No. 29, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, not later than the thirtieth day of November 1872, their names, addresses, and descriptions, with the full particulars of their claims in respect of such Policies or Contracts.

A form, for the purpose of filling in the particulars of a claim, will be sent to any person on application be ng made to the said Mr. OSBOURNE.

All claims against the said several Companies are comprised in the reference to the Arbitrator, and will be AWARED by his next and final award.

Communications relative to this Notice are to be, by pre-paid post letter, addressed to the said Mr. OSBOURNE, at his Office as above.

Dated the Fifth day of July 1872.

By Order of the Arbitrator,
S. LOWELL PRICE,
JOHN YOUNG,
Joint Official Liquidators of such of the several Companies as are in Liquidation.

Albert Life Assurance Company, Arbitration Offices, 3 Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, London, S. W.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

The Albert Life Assurance Company.
The Western Life Assurance Society.
The Bank of London and National Provincial Insurance Associat on.
The Family Endowment Life Assurance and Annuity Society.
The Medical Invalid and General Life Assurance Society.
The National Guardian Assurance Society.
The Times Life Assurance and Guarantee Company.
The Beacon Life and Fire Assurance Company.
The Kent Mutual Assurance Society.
The Indian Landowners' Mutual Life Assurance Society.
The Metropolitan Counties and General Life Assurance Annuity Land and Investment Society.
The St. George Assurance Company.
The London and Continental Assurance Company.
The Manchester and London Life Assurance Association.
The National Provincial Life Assurance Society.
The Merchant's and Tradesman's Mutual Life Assurance Society.
The Anchor Assurance Company.
The Falcon Life Assurance Society.
The Empire Assurance Company.
The New Oriental Life Assurance Company.

ENGLISH GOODS
(Via Suez Canal)
AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & COMPANY,
SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN, India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,
50 TO 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, corner of Cheapside), London.
ESTABLISHED 1843.

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.

LADIES' CLOTHING, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY, JEWELLERY, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines,
Ironmongery,	Ales,
Fire-arms,	Beers,
Agricultural Implements,	Preserved Provisions,
Cutlery,	Stationery,
Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50, 51 & 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

Terms.—Not less than 50 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balance against Bills of Lading.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes

NOTICES.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (Limited) grants LOANS and CASH CREDITS on approved PERSONAL and other SECURITIES on the usual Terms.

Loans on Personal Securities, repayable by Monthly Instalments, must be covered by a Life Policy.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER at DELHI.

NOTICE.—Any person having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the late LIEUTENANT E. R. WOODWARD, 40th Regiment, is requested to forward the same within one month from this date, to the President of Committee of Adjustment.

MAJOR FITZGERALD,
Mhow, 28th September 1872. 40th Regiment.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE beg to inform our Customers and the Public, that we have THIS DAY REMOVED to No. 3, HORNBY ROW, opposite the New Post Office.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

1st October 1872.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE beg to inform our Friends and the Public that we have THIS DAY REMOVED to No. 3, Hummum Street, (to lately occupied by Messrs. Grant and Son).

THOMSON & Co.,
Chemists and Druggists.

BROACH MILLS COMPANY (Limited).—The ADJOURNED ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be HELD, at the Office of the Company, on SATURDAY, 5th October, at 3-30 P.M.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS COMPANY
Khetwady Road, No. 141.

CARRIAGES of all description, with or without Horses ; also SINGLE HORSES and PAIRS, may be HIRED at a MODERATE CHARGE. Agreement made by the month at reduced rates. Horses shod under the supervision of a practical Farrier. Orders will be received at the Premises, Khetwady, by Mr. BURDETT, Manager, or at No. 2, Ash Lane, Fort.

FOR CHARGES, SEE CARD CIRCULARS.

FOR SALE, One MAIL PHAETON and Pair of young Australian HORSES.

THE TELEGRAPH DESPATCH AND INTELLIGENCE COMPANY, LIMITED, with which is incorporated THE LOMBARD TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCY.

Chief Offices : 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON.

PASSENGERS' TELEGRAMS.

Passengers can Telegraph their arrival at Home, together with any Casualty, Birth, or Death arising on the Voyage, to their Friends in India, upon pre-payment of the following Rates, and Registering their Names, either at the Company's Offices (as above) or to their Authorised Agents at Southampton, Liverpool, &c. :—

For a Message to

BOMBAY	Rs. 10 8
CALCUTTA	,, 10 8
MADRAS	,, 10 8
CEYLON, AND ALL PARTS OF INDIA	,, 12 0

AGENTS.

NEW YORK—The Wall Street Financial and Commercial Bureau.

CALCUTTA.—Messrs. J. T. Livermore & Co., 4, Wellesley Place

BOMBAY.—Office, 5, Armenian Lane.

Other Ports will shortly be announced.

INSURANCE.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept every description of FIRE and MARINE RISKS in the following Offices at most favourable terms. Particulars can be ascertained on application :—

FIRE INSURANCE.

The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.
,, Samarang Fire Insurance Company.
,, Transatlantische Fire Insurance Company.

MARINE INSURANCE.

The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.
,, China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.
,, Rhein Wesph. Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
,, Samarang Sea Insurance Company.
,, Swiss Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
,, Vaterlandische Transport Insurance Company.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

MESSRS. MENESSE & Co.

AUCTION SALE of HOUSE and PREMISES situate in MODY KHANA STREET, within the Fort, Bombay.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of October 1872, at 4 o'clock, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will SELL, on the premises, by PUBLIC AUCTION (by order of the Mortgagee) the undermentioned property :—

All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the west side of Mody Khana Street, within the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 176 2/9th square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Quit and Ground Rent under the No. 664 in the name of Kookajee Rustomjee, and the No. 983 in the name of Munjee Patell, as eased by the Collector of Assessment under the No. 32, and which said piece of land and premises are bounded on the west by a public passage for sweepers to this property and others, on the east by the public street called Mody Khana Street, on the north by the house of Dorabjee Nursunjee Patell, deceased, the wall dividing the premises from the house of the said Dorabjee Nursunjee Patell, deceased, being the common property of the owners of the said premises and of the owners of the house formerly belonging to the said Dorabjee Nursunjee Patell, deceased, and on the south by the house of Audhirao Curseejee Bhicajee Massanee, and which said messuage, land and premises are now or were lately in the occupation of Muncherjee Shapoorjee, Ruttonjee Merwanjee, Framjee Pallonjee, Jeewajee and Bhimjee Nanabhoy, and were formerly occupied by Nusserwanjee Rustomjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH, and OWEN, the Mortgagee's Solicitors, at their Office, in Apollo Street, Bombay.

IN the High COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 954 of 1870.

PESTONJEE HORMUSJEE SUNTOOK.....Plaintiff.

vs.

NUSSERWANJEE NOWROJEE and MEHERBAI, Widow and Administratrix of the late DADABHOY SORABJEE SUNTOOK .....Defendants.

Pursuant to the Decretal Order made in the above cause, and bearing date the 15th April 1872, the following IMOVEABLE PROPERTY will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, before CHARLES PHILIP COOPER, Esq., Acting Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his Office in the Court House, on WED

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET shares and Government Paper closed steady.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last divi. declared.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	75
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,410
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	715
10,000	500	105	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	222½
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,245
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	300
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175 nl.
37,080	250	125	3 p.ct.	National Bank of India	107 x. d.
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	218·3·0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consoli. dated Stock	233
.....	£20	109·1·5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	43·10·2	do.	Ditto	.....
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	196·5·1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225 pa	Akbar Cotton Press Co	2,250
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	1,090
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	2,090
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co	7,700
200	2,500	all	215do.	Bombay Press Co	2,125
200	500	all	53½do.	Do New	550
250	1,000	1,000	100 pa	Broach Cotton Co	920 x. d.
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,300
500	1,980	all	40	Colaba Press Co	6,600
250	2,000	all	200	East India Press Co	3,100
150	8,500	all	500	Fort Press Co	8,300
300	2,000	1,800	30 pa	Framjii Cowasji Press Co.	1,030
200	1,000	all	200 pa	French Press Co	810
200	6,000	6,000	228 pa	Hydraulic Press Co	2,450
250	5,000	1,467	75 pa	Imperial Press Co	975
200	5,000	2,000	125 pa	Kurrachee Press Co	1,040
200	400	350	42½ pa	Mofussil Press & G. Co	600 x. d.
100	2,500	all	250 pa	Prince of Wales Press	2,200xd.
100	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,000
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co	875
225	2,000	1,000	250*	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150

* Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.a	Albert Mills Co	1,550
600	1,250	all	50p.a	Alexandra Spinning	1,250
500	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,515
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	915
600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	220
750	2,000	all	200p.a	Dharumsey Spinning	2,540
750	2,000	all	200p.a	Great Eastern	1,925
2,500	1,000	all	140p.a	Manockji Petit's	1,040
900	1,000	all	60 p.a	Morarjee Spinning	1,010xd.
800	2,500	all	100 p.a	Oriental	2,565xd.
600	2,500	2,400	216p.a	Royal	2,000

* Per share for the half-year

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	75 pa	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,370
51,000	50	all	4½ p ct	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	500	300	21 pa	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	165
1,000	50	all	2 pa.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co.	32
2,000	500	all	40 pa	Treacher & Co	300
3,000	250	all	6 pa	Viegas Patent Slip Co	60

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
.....	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	11
.....	95	19½	...	Do. China	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10⅛d.
London Bank	6 months' sight ...	1s. 11 5/16d. to 3d.
Do. do. ...	3 Do. do.	1s. 11 1/16d.
Do. Credits ...	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 9/16d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11⅝d.
Do. Documents ...	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 9/16d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11 5/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Do.	30 days' sight ...	100
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	99½
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight ...	99½
China	60 Do. do. ...	226

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8 to 10-9
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolas	220
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch ...	16-13-6 to 16-4
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch ...	16-13-6 to 16-4
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	...111½ to 112
Four & half per cent	...104½ to 104¾
Four per cent	...101½ to 102
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	...107
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ...	...103¾
5 years' Debenture Loans	...102½
10 years' do. do.	...105
15 years do. do.	...103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	...112
Do. Do. Market Rate ...	...112
New French Loan 5 per cent. (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	89
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	89
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond.	120

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—1ST OCTOBER.

London ...	Cotton ... Cases ... Seeds ...	No ship.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton ... £2 Wooden Ships ... £2 Myrabolns & Cur bdls £1 17s. 6d. Seeds ... £1 10s. 0d.	
Havre ...	Cotton ... Coffee ...	No ship.
Overland Steamers		£2 10s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£1 17s. 6d. to £2
China ...	Steamer Cotton ... Rs. 7 per bale. Opium ... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest Sailing Ships ... Rs. 4½ per bale nominal	
Calcutta ...	Salt ...	Rs. 5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Fort charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
1	Lyth (s)	Barnetson	Liverpool, Aug. 27.
	General Havelock (s)	Teasdale	Cochin, Sept. 26.
	Taptee (s)	DeCosta	Surat, Sept. 30.
	Attila	Stephenson	Newcastle, May 8.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Moss Rose	Smith	Rangoon.
	Arabia (s)	Cobourn	Genoa, &c.

The ship Mount Washington, Titcomb, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Punjaub, to Kurrachee.
Steamer General Havelock, to Malabar Coast.
Steamer Taptee, to Surat.

DAILY IMPORTS.—1ST OCTOBER.

FROM LONDON.

Tevioddale, 498 boxes brandy, Thomes Steuart & Co.
Boodee, 15 cases claret, Payne & Co.
British Flag, 20 cases champagne, Payne & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Esperance, 20 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer & Sons.
Courrier de Bombay, 15 hogsheads brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer & Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—1ST OCTOBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Cella (s), 800 bundles galls, B. Framjee; 36 bales cotton, Cursondass Nanecy; 50 bales wool, Nursey Khatow; 87 cases benjamin, Mooljee Jewan; 19 bales cotton, J. Dulsookroy; 195 bales cotton, Ghella Lilladhur; 100 bales cotton, Canjee Purbut & Co.; 38 bales cotton, Ebrahim Sullaman; 71 bales cotton, Joomb Gunney; 84 bales cotton, Jaitha Parsotum; 50 bales rags, Coorjee Bhoja; 53 bales cotton, Khetseedass Hurnoo kroy; 37 bales cotton, Samchund Mitha; 76 bales cotton, Heerachund Goolabchund; 50 bales cotton, Mathooradas Gooculdas; 5 bales cotton, W. M. Tennent; 70 bales rags, Jairam Anund; 26 bales goat hair, and 4 bales rags, Mahomed Abba.

Hidalgo (s), 200 bags wheat, Finlay, Scott & Co.

Australia (s), 30 bales wool, Ramdass Vussonjee; 40 bags wheat, Finlay, Scott & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Australia (s), 111 bundles horns, Hajee Cooman Chaganee; 8 bales cotton carpet R. L. Southern & Co.; 80 bundles hides Dawjee Goolamhosen & Co.; 7 bundles hides, Peerbhoy Damjee; 75 bales orchillaweed, Tharya Topen; 223 bundles horns, Eshmoobhoy Khimjee; 43 bales orchillaweed, Jairajbhoy Jamall; 50 bundles hides, Suckoo Futtaybhoy; 24 bales hides, Dawood Mahomed; 100 bundles horn, Nanseybhoy Gangjee; 18 bundles horns and 23 bundles hides, Cassumbhoy Ramjee.

FOR GENOA.

Australia (s), 6 cases tea, A. Tait; 1 bale hides, G. Sigg & Co

FOR SUEZ.

Australia (s), 250 pieces hides, A. Tait.

FOR HONGKONG.

Milbanke (s), 26 bales cotton, Narandas Trechovandass 125 bales twist, Tapidass Vurjdass & Co.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

The advance of 1/16d. per lb. in the price of fair Dhollerah at home has induced a better feeling towards the evening, and first holders have steadily refused all lower offers. The transactions of the day are chiefly in Shirtings, in which we have a slightly improved demand to report.

Below we give our closing quotations :—

Grey Shirting	40 inch	39 yds.	6 lbs.	Rs.	4	4	0	to Rs.	4	5	0
,,	,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	7 lbs.	,,	4	11	0	to ,,	4	12	0
,,	,,	50 ,,	50 ,,	8¼ lbs.	,,	5	7	0	to ,,	5	9	0
,,	,,	45 ,,	39 ,,	8 lbs.	,,	5	8	0	to ,,	5	9	0
,,	,,	45 ,,	36 ,,	9 lbs.	,,	6	7	0	to ,,	6	8	0
,, Printers	28 ,,	,,	,,	3 lbs.	,,	2	4	6	to ,,	2	5	0
,, Mad'polams	32 ,,	,,	,,	3 lbs.	,,	2	2	0	to ,,	2	2	6
,, Cambrics	50 ,,	24 ,,	5¼ lbs.	,,	3	11	0	to ,,	3	12	0

PIECE GOODS.

The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

500 pieces	Grey Shirtings		40 inch	39 yds.	8¼ lbs.	Rs.	5	8	0
500	,,	,,	,,	40	,, 39	,,	8¼ lbs.	,,	5	8	0
1,000	,,	,,	,,	40	,, 39	,,	8¼ lbs.	,,	5	8	0
500	,,	,,	,,	45	,, 39	,,	8 lbs.	,,	5	8	0
500	,,	,,	fine	40	,, 39	,,	8¼ lbs.	,,	5	10	0
500	,,	,,	,,	40	,, 39	,,	7 lbs.	,,	5	11	0
1,000	,,	,,	Mad'polams	32	,, 24	,,	3 lbs.	,,	2	2	0
150 pairs	White Dhoties			45	,, 10	,,		,,	2	8	0

COTTON.

The following purchases are reported :—

100	Candies	Old Dhollera	...at Rs.	204
25	,,	,, ...	...at ,,	203
25	,,	,, Bhowmuggur	...at ,,	211
300	,,	New Sawginned, deliv. in Jan. next,	...at ,,	225

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, latitude 18deg. 53m. 45s. N.; Long 4h. 51m. 12·3s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea = 37 feet.

September.	Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations. Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	Temperature of the Air	Wet-bulb Thermometer	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity of the Air.	Extent of Cloudy Sky in tenths.	Maximum temperature of Air read at 9 A.M. on following day.	Minimum temperature of Air read at 9 A.M.	Wind. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.
	In.	O	O	O			O	O		
23	29·776	79·2	76·5	75·5	·887	5·9	84·4	75·1	SSW, SSE, NE, ESE, WSW, W, NW.	160
24	·771	80·3	76·5	75·2	·847	5·3	85·6	77·0	WNW, NW, WNW, NW.	170
25	·788	80·1	76·7	75·4	·860	4·6	84·4	77·6	WNW, SSE, ESE, WNW, NW.	172
26	·818	79·9	75·4	73·7	·818	4·0	85·0	76·2	NW, NNW, NW, NNE.	200
27	·792	80·0	76·2	74·8	·843	3·3	84·9	76·0	NNE, NE, NNW, NW, NNW, WNW	237
28	·772	80·8	77·5	76·3	·863	7·0	85·3	78·7	WNW, NW, NNW WNW, NW, ESE.	219

	In. Cs.
Fall of Rain during the Week	0 63
Registered between 1st January and 22nd September	74 78
Total Fall of Rain between 1st January and 29th Sept.	75 41

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—1ST OCTOBER, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 1st October, 11-36 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 28 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 1st October, 11-40 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 7 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 1st October, 10 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 24 minutes.

Via Turkey, 30th September, 7-28 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 12 hours 12 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 30th September, 10-5 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 8 hours 20 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

Via Red Sea, 1st October, 2-45 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 11 hours 2 minutes.

Latest dates from China.

Via Singapore, 30th October, 2-15 P.M. Time in transit, 8 hours 14 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 30th September to 8 P.M. of the 1st October is as follows :—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	6 40	0 7
,, Galle	0 0	0 0
,, Kurrachee	3 42	0 27
,, Madras	3 15	0 52

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 1st October, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 1st October, 2-40 P.M.; via Turkey, 30th September, 2-50 P.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Russia, 1st October, 1-10 A.M.; via Turkey, 30th September, 7-28 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Persian line right to London.

WURDAH, 1st October, 11 hours—Office opened this day.

WEATHER REPORTS.

MANGALORE, 1st Oct., 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind north-west, thermometer 88, rainfall 42 cent's.

CARWAR, 1st Oct., 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind south, thermometer 82, barometer 29·97.

TUTICORIN, 1st Oct., 5 P.M.—Weather west-south-west, thermometer 92, barometer 29·90.

CANNANORE, 1st Oct., 5 P.M. Weather clear, wind west, thermometer 77, barometer 30·020.

VIZOORIA, 1st Oct., 7 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west, thermometer 83, rainfall 35 cents.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 1.

Purcell, Staff Assistant Surgeon, Medical Dept., to appear before a medical board, from Kirkee.

West, Staff Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Medical Service, to appear before a medical board, from Rawul Pindee.

Lamb, Insp. Vety. Surgeon, Vet. Dept., on duty, from Poona.

Bailey, Lieutenant, 3rd Bengal Sikhs P. F., to appear before a medical board, from Dera Ismael Khan.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 1.

Holberton, Major, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kirkee.

Durand, Captain, Adjutant 10th N. I., on furlough, to Europe.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.		Mail closes.		After-packet.
United Kingdom	Oct. 7	...	5-30 P.M.	...	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 11	...	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 4	...	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.
China	,, 8	...	3 P.M.	}	No after
Australia	,, 19	...	3 P.M.	}	packet.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,, 28	...	5-30 P.M.	...	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday at 6-30 P.M.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872. The hour of the steamer's departure is 6-30 P.M. :—

Monday	Oct. 7	Monday	Nov. 18
,,	,, 14	,,	,, 25
,,	,, 21	,,	Dec. 3
,,	,, 28	,,	,, 10
,,	Nov. 4	,,	,, 17
,,	,, 11	,,	,, 24
,,	,,	,,	,, 31

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872 :—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At 3 P.M.		At 3 P.M.
Monday ... Oct. 3	Tuesday ... Dec. 3	
Tuesday ... ,, 22	,, ... ,, 17	
,, ... Nov. 5	,, ... ,, 31	
,, ... ,, 19	,, ... 1873	
	,, ... Jan. 1	

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At 3 P.M.		At 3 P.M.
Saturday ... Oct. 19	Saturday ... Nov. 14	
	,, ... Dec. 16	

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

In supersession of Postal Circular No. 11, dated 26th January 1872, and Erratum, dated 2nd February 1872, it is notified that the dates on which Regular and Supplemental Mails will be made up are as given below :—

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritimes Company, but as sometimes the French Mail Steamers leave Aden for the Mauritius before the dates given in the Time Table, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that portunity may sustain at Aden.

Regular Mails.		Supplemental Mails.	
Monday	Oct. 28	Monday	Oct. 7
,,	Nov. 25	,,	Nov. 4
,,	Dec. 23	,,	Dec. 3
		,,	,, 23

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The B.I.S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers from Bombay to Kurrachee and Persian Gulf will leave as under :—

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR KURRACHEE.

Friday	Oct. 11	Friday	Nov. 22
,,	,, 25	,,	Dec. 6
,,	Nov. 8	,,	,, 20

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Friday	Oct. 4	Friday	Nov. 15
,,	,, 18	,,	,, 19
,,	Nov. 1	,,	Dec. 13

Registered and Ordinary Letters, as well as Books and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M., and late fee letters up to 12, noon on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)	Rs.	42	0 0
Half Year	*ditto*	24	0 0
Three Months	*ditto*	14	0 0
One Month	*ditto*	5	0 0
One Week	*ditto*	1	8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

'BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.

Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs.	10	0 0
Per Copy	,,	0	4 0

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturday the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

THE MANAGER OF THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* will feel obliged if the property to whom he lately lent a file of the *Gazette* for August will return the same without delay.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. E. M. WALTON, SURGEON AND MECHANICAL DENTIST, has removed from Meadow Street to No. 3, Hummum Street, above Messrs. Thomson and Co.'s, Chemists, and nearly opposite Messrs. Soondy and Co.'s.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Arrangements have been made by which PASSENGERS and SMALL PACKAGES from Bombay and Stations south of Bhesdee can be taken across the Damaungunga and Par Rivers as far as Bulsar.

The Railway Communication north of Bulsar continues interrupted, but the Telegraph has been restored.

No parcel exceeding one maund in weight will be received at present for transmission no th of Bhesdee.

The Mail Train Service is suspended and the Mixed Trains only will be run until further notice.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 30th September 1872.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

CROWE—September 11th, at Akyab, the wife of Mr. Henry J. A. Crowe, of a daughter.

DAVIES—September 25th, at Oakover, Simla, the wife of the Rumble R. H. Davies, C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, of a son.

EWART—September 26th, at Delhi, the wife of Captain H. S. Ewart, F.S.C., District Superintendent of Police, of a daughter.

STULPNAGEL—September 25th, at Lahore, the wife of C. R. Stulpnagel, Esq., Ph. D., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WALTERS—HOLBROW—September 25th, at Trinity Church, Sealkote, Punjab, by the Rev. J. B. D'Aguilar, M.A., George Augustus Walters, Punjab, Forest Department, to Alice Emily, daughter of the late Colonel John Holbrow, Bengal Army.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1872.

THE *Times of India* writes in a very gloomy way about the new ship lift at Hog Island, but notwithstanding the editor's anticipations as to its failure, we learn on good authority that two large steam vessels have been placed at Lient. Brebner's disposal for docking within the last eight days. This officer, however, has not accommodated them, as up to the present time, strange to say, he has not received official charge of the Dock. We learn that the Bombay Government have referred the matter of trying an experiment upon a ship for the orders of the Secretary of State for India, and would prefer that the Lift was not used until receipt of instructions from England. There are various reports abroad as to the real cause which induced Government at the eleventh hour to refuse to allow the Magdala to be lifted, and the *on dit* is that a high official whose shrug of the shoulders when questioned on the subject implies that he knows nothing of the matter, was really the person who got up the disappointment, and first started the idea of risk. Government Engineers and the Committee who were ordered to report upon the Dock were all in favor of its stability and wished to see it tested, and they are not to blame. The whole matter is one of mystery, and we believe that the Home or this Government cannot even ascertain who first proposed this expensive structure at an out-of-the-way place, and that all the correspondence as to its original proposal have disappeared in a marvellous manner from the official records of the India Office. The contractors have received the whole of their money save ten per cent., and this balance will have to be paid to them at once. We understand that the agent for the Contractors, Engineers and workmen have all left for England, and that the Dock is pretty much like a lost child taking care of itself. The sooner Lieutenant Brebner is put in possession of it the better. Up to the present time it has not been used, and we hope the machinery will not grow rusty. During the experiments when the cradle was let down it brought up large quantities of fish, so that up to the present time the only return made for an outlay of £400,000 has been a few fish dinners to the natives of Hog Island, who now begin to regard this great work as a mal "matchee trop"! ! and wonder at such expense having been gone to on account of the finny tribe. We think no more time should be lost, and that we should at once be told if the lift dock is weak or if the ironclads of our harbour and built expressly for this Government, are so badly constructed as not to be able to support their own weight when withdrawn from the water.

IT must be a great relief to those persons who take an interest in the affairs of Bombay to have now before them, in the *Government Gazette* of Thursday last, the amended Municipal Bill as it has been altered during the recent discussions in Council and as it has passed its second reading. What with the Bill as originally drafted and printed in April last, with the amendments on it which were announced by the Hon. Mr. Tucker, with the amendments actually made upon it by the Committee of Revision, and with the amendments made in Council and the long discussions which they involved, most persons must have got into a rather confused state of mind and have found themselves in some doubt as to what its provisions, as amended and re-amended and again amended, now actually are. Indeed we have felt that the salary of a member not of the Legislative but of the Executive Council would be no excessive reward for the labour of looking after the changes of this Protean monster. If the object had been to prevent discussion by means of mere disgust the Government could not have hit upon a better plan than that of producing the Bill as it did and in the manner it did—by making the Bill as complicated and cumbrous as possible, by keeping it back until people despaired of ever seeing it, by withdrawing it until people had almost forgotten its existence, by then hurrying it forward with indecent haste, and by frequently altering it so that one could never get a steady view of it. Even now, though it has been discussed in detail in Council and has passed its second reading, we do not know but that there may be more alterations in store for it. His Excellency the Governor appeared to leave a door open for something of the kind, but we do not see how, on a third reading, it can well be materially altered, or how anything satisfactory can be done in regard to it, except to follow the unusual but still legal and open course of moving that it be rejected altogether.

We may say that we have the Bill now before us as finally amended and, for the time, approved of by the Legislative wisdom of this Presidency, and it only remains for us to add that all the most serious objections which have been taken against it still hold good, and that, in its whole intent, as well as its particular provisions, Bill No. 3 of 1872 is just what it was in the beginning and ever shall be an impracticable and insulting measure which can serve no good end except—and we admit that to be a most useful end—of demonstrating the necessity of a reform in the constitution of the Legislative Council of Bombay. It is needless for us to note any of the petty improvements which have been made in this Municipal Bill when all the great objections to it still stand intact. Foremost, we have the fact that while it professes to confer self-government on this city, everybody in this city, except, perhaps, a few Government officials, repudiates it and objects to it. Through every means by which public opinion can express itself, short of actual riot and revolution, the Bill has been condemned, and that as a whole as well as in some of its most important provisions. This, we think, is a most important point; for the time is past when great and loyal cities under the British Crown are to have no voice whatever in the management of their own affairs, and it is clear that a city which has a municipal constitution forced upon it against its will and against its protest has its self-government destroyed at the very root. There is clear evidence here of what may be called a progress backwards in dealing with what is unquestionably the first city of the Indian empire and the one which deserves most at the hands of Great Britain. There has been no real attempt made by, whatever there may have been in, the Legislative Council to provide a municipal constitution which would be acceptable to the people of Bombay.

In the next place the amended Bill still offers in itself only a most delusive scheme of self-government which throws on this city all the responsibility of conducting its municipal affairs while not really giving it power to conduct them. Sections 4 and 6 still provide that members of the Municipal Corporation and the electors who are to have the privilege of electing one-half of them, must have paid Rs. 50 a year of the following municipal rates :—the house, police, lighting and supplementary rates, payment of wheel tax, water rate, and all other Municipal taxes been set down as of no account, so that a large number of the most respectable and intelligent of the inhabitants of Bombay must be excluded from having any share in the management of its municipal affairs. By this arrangement at least a majority of the European inhabitants and the greater number of the educated natives of Bombay will be excluded from having a voice in the management of municipal affairs, and the power (such as it is) in the Municipality will still be very much between nominees of Government and the house-owning class.

Again it still remains the case that the proposed Town Council will have little more than the power of a Board of Audit. The Municipal Commissioner, to be appointed by Government, will have very nearly as much power as it was ever proposed to give him, and practically, we believe, even more than he had under the old constitution. An apparently important concession has been made in the insertion of a clause which provides for the removal of the Commissioner by forty votes in the Municipal Corporation, but, practically, this concession is of little importance. The Corporation is to be composed of only sixty-four individuals, and it is obvious that in such a place as Bombay it will be difficult to get sixty members together at any one time, and still more difficult to get forty members to vote for the dismissal of a Commissioner backed by Government or by the *esprit de corps* of the Civil Service. His powers, even as circumscribed by the amended Bill, will be more those of a master than of a servant, and the power which Government itself retains over the Municipality is such as to deny to the latter any due sense of responsibility. We are inclined to some extent to sympathise with the Government in the peculiar and difficult position

of Tous has set apart Rs. 10,000 to alleviate the sufferings of the poor people.

A REFRACTORY SEAMAN.—Henry Murphy, a seaman of the ship Victoria Cross, was yesterday charged before the Senior Magistrate with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in the refusal of duty, and was sentenced to a week's rigorous imprisonment.

ASSAULT AND FURIOUS DRIVING.—A Mussulman named Shaik Abdool Shaikjee, a cart-driver, was charged before Mr. Connon yesterday with assaulting a policeman while in the execution of his duty, and also with driving his cart on the Queen's road in a rash and reckless manner, and was on conviction fined seven rupees.

THE LATE MR. NOWROJEE BYRAMJEE.—The Bombay correspondent of the *Guzerat Friend* says—"The death of Mr. Nowrojee Byramjee, Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Belgaum, has overtaken all of us with grief. A devoted student of English literature, he claims our sympathy; but as a man we are compelled to admit that he committed many and great faults."

STOWAWAY.—At the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, yesterday, a man named Antone Fernand was charged with secreting himself on board the steam-ship General Havelock and going to sea in the steamer without the consent of the master or any other person entitled to give such consent. The prisoner admitted the offence and was fined Rs. 10, with the alternative of two weeks' imprisonment.

GIVING FALSE INFORMATION TO THE POLICE.—A Maratha named Bhow Sumbajee yesterday appeared before Mr. Woodward, Acting Second Magistrate, and obtained summonses against two Parsees named Nowrojee Shapoorjee and Phirzoshah Sorabjee, charging them with giving to a public servant information which they knew to be false, intending thereby to cause, or knowing it to be likely that they would thereby cause, such public servant to exercise his lawful power to the injury and annoyance of him (the complainant).

AN ARROGANT MOFUSSIL MAMLUTDARS.—A correspondent of a native paper thus writes about the Mofussil Mamlutdars:—"Perhaps it is needless to remind you that several Mamlutdars in the Mofussil behave towards the people entrusted to their care with such pride and egotism as can never be tolerated by those who disinterestedly watches the interest of his country. They often seem to over-estimate their own value and are not ashamed to go the length of supposing themselves to be not a whit inferior to H. E. the Governor-General himself. Instead of showing themselves worthy of the honour and reverence they expect from the people they rule by their acts, they frequently try to exact such respect with the threat of their magisterial authority."

MR. HAMMOND.—It was no doubt with regret that many of the residents of Bombay learned some time ago that Mr. Hammond, of the Apollo Refreshment Rooms, was about to leave Bombay, especially as the cause was ill-health. The Apollo Rooms opened, it was not long before Mr. Hammond personally won the respect of a large portion of the community of Bombay, and the Rooms acquired a reputation which we may well believe has never been equalled in India. This result was owing not simply to the good management of the Refreshment Rooms, but to Mr. Hammond's tact and excellent address; for Mr. Hammond, while he paid all due respect to those frequenting his rooms, never lost his self-respect, and was always ready to deal firmly with those whose presence in the rooms would, he knew, be distasteful to European gentlemen. For the last three or four years "Hammond's" has been one of the most highly appreciated institutions in Bombay; and that not only amongst the Bombayites, for few residents of the Mofussil have come to Bombay during that time without paying a visit to "Hammond's." Mr. Hammond left yesterday for Calcutta, whence he will proceed by steamer to England; and on Saturday evening a number of gentlemen assembled at the Apollo Rooms to bid good-bye to him, and to present him with a parting gift, in the shape of a handsome silver mug with an appropriate inscription. The mug was presented to Mr. Hammond by Mr. Tudor, Trevor, who said—"Mr. Hammond, I had hoped that Mr. Justice Gibbs would have performed the pleasant duty which has devolved upon me. He possibly would have spoken more eloquently, but he would not have discharged his task more sincerely than, I shall endeavour to do. It has been through your enterprise and energy that these refreshment rooms were first established, and it has been by your admirable management that they have been such a success. A few of the most frequent visitors of this really English places of refreshment have determined to present you with this cup as a mark of their recognition of your services. In wishing you good-bye they wish you a happy voyage and every success in the old country, and they trust (here Mr. Trevor handed Mr. Hammond the cup) that you will never deal in half measures." Mr. Hammond having expressed his thanks, three cheers were given for him. We are glad to know that there is a probability that in a year or so from this time Mr. Hammond may be once more amongst us.

We understand that upon the occasion of the Viceroy's visit to Bombay the right wing of one of the European regiments stationed in Poona will proceed to Bombay for the purpose of furnishing guards of honor. We are as yet unable to state which regiment will have this distinguished honor.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE DOG TRADE IN POONA.—The latest thing out in Poona is, we are informed, the buying up of all the dogs in Camp. No less than 200 were purchased from European regiments in garrison in one day by an individual who averred that he was commissioned by the *Rajah* to buy as many as he possibly could. Our sincere thanks we heartily bestow upon this real benefactor to the community at large for thus ridding us of the canine nuisance, but for what purpose they are purchased we cannot imagine—meat is not dear—and *our* butchers have not struck for higher wages.—*Ibid.*

THE STATE BALL.—His Excellency Sir Philip Wodehouse, K.C.B., gave a grand Ball on the 24th instant. The guests numbered about one thousand ladies and gentlemen, comprising the whole of the *creme de la creme* of European and native society of Bombay and Poona. Sir Philip opened the Ball with the Honorable Mrs. Rogers. All the arrangements were on a grand scale, and dancing was kept up till the small hours of morn. Some of the outstation guests went direct from Government House to the railway station to catch the early morning train, carrying with them pleasant recollections of the gaieties of the evening. The programme of the dances was a well arranged one, and the brave and the fair entered into the gist of the entertainment with heart and soul. Altogether it was the ball of this season and of many past seasons.—*Ibid.*

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP MOUNT WASHINGTON, 1,163 tons, Captain J. A. Titcomb, will said to-day in ballast for Calcutta.

THE S. S. TAPTEE, 108 tons, Captain C. P. DeCosta, arrived yesterday from Surat with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain and Mrs. Catheart, Mr. and Mrs. Summers, Mrs. Molony, and one hundred and twenty-three deck passengers.

THE S. S. GENERAL HAVELOCK, 188 tons, Captain T. W. Teasdale, arrived yesterday from the Malabar Coast with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. J. Sevastapulo, Mr. J. M. Marks, Mr. Smith, Mr. Hobbs, and one hundred deck passengers.

THE SHIP GERALDINE PAGET, 1200 tons, Captain S. Ogilvie, arrived on the 30th instant from Calcutta, with a cargo of 14,166 bags rice, 932 bags sugar, 1,770 bales jute, 680 bags kullie, and 274 bales gunnies. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.

THE S. S. ARABIA, 763 tons, Captain Coboara, sailed yesterday for Genoa, &c., via Suez Canal, with the following cargo:—For Liverpool—168 bales cotton, 192 cwts. linseed, 1,487 cwts. galls, 461½ cwts. coir, 615 cwts. horns, and 11½ cwts. other seeds. For Trieste—100 bales cotton and 118 cwts. coffee. For Naples—100 bales cotton.

THE S. S. LEITH, 1378 tons, Captain J. Barnetson, arrived yesterday from Liverpool via the Suez Canal with the following cargo:—148 packages cotton, 64 bales wool, 3 bales papers, 23 packages hardware, 120 boxes alum, 5 casks glassware, 4 cases cutlery, 1 case picture, 1 case flannel, 1 cask tallow, 41 bales yarn, 2 cases sewing machines, 2 cases butter, 101 boxes soap, 33 bundles steel, 1456 bundles hoop iron, 250 packages machinery, 10 cases varnish, 1 case bells, 10 cases safes, 1 case carriage, 2,199 bundles iron, 50 casks glass, 1 case boots, 1 case colors, 422 bundles iron sheets, 1 case stationery, 10 packages weighing machine, 2 cases wire, 11 packages earthenware, 33 cases wine and spirits, 25 cases wine, spirit, and provisions, 85 cases wine, and many other packages of machinery and merchandize; and 50 cases wine and spirit will be transhipped for different ports. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

At the High Court yesterday, the following summary suit and short causes were heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley:—

PELLY AND CO. V. DOONGURSEY GOPEJEE.

Mr. Webb, instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendant did not appear. The action was brought as a summary suit to recover Rs. 3,823 due on a bill of exchange signed by defendant. Rs. 8 were added to the claim for notarial charges. Defendant had admitted the claim in his schedule filed in the Insolvency Court. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 3,831, with interest, Rs. 300 costs, and interest on the judgment at 6 per cent, with stay of execution until further order.

BHANRAM MUDDUM GOPAL V. LALCHUND GUNESHDAS.

Mr. B. M. Waglé, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the plaintiff and applied for a postponement on the ground that the summons had not been served on the defendant, who resides out of Bombay. The case was postponed until the 18th November 1872.

BAI MUNGESH WAGLE V. TALLA KANAYA FURDESEE.

Mr. Cursetjee Manockjee, instructed by Mr. D. S. Garud, appeared for the plaintiff, a receiver appointed by the court. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Thacker and Chalk, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Lang said his client had filed a written statement in which he denied that the sum claimed by plaintiff was due; and as it would be a matter of accounts, the learned counsel asked that the suit be transferred to the long cause list.

Mr. Cursetjee said his client was ready to allow credit for any amount which defendant had paid on his producing vouchers for it; that this was not a case for the long cause list; and that defendant merely wanted to gain time.

After some discussion, the case was adjourned until to-morrow.

SHAIK MAHOMED ABDUL LUTIFF AND ANOTHER V. NAVULCHUND GODEYCHUND AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. Marriott, instructed by Mr. M. M. Moonchee, appeared for the second defendant.

The first defendant appeared in person and admitted the claim which he had inserted in his schedule. The court gave a decree for plaintiffs against first defendant for Rs. 7,596, with interest and costs, and with stay of execution until further order.

Mr. Marriott, for the second defendant, denied that he was a partner of the first, and asked that the case against his client be transferred to the long cause list, as there were several witnesses to be examined on either side. The case was accordingly postponed.

SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST!

KUSTOOR SAILLA AND OTHERS V. HURRICHUND BALLAJEE AND OTHERS.

The plaintiff appeared in person and claimed Rs. 1,000 on two promissory notes for Rs. 500 each executed by defendants on the same day, the 18th August 1871. The rate of interest provided for in the note was 75 per cent. per annum. There was no appearance for defendants.

His Lordship told plaintiff that, by a decision of Sir Barnes Peacock and other judges of the Calcutta High Court (3 Bengal Law Reports), there were two objections to giving him such a high rate of interest. One was that a Hindu cannot recover for interest more than 2 per cent. from a Brahmin, 3 per cent. from a Sudra, 4 per cent. from a merchant, and 5 per cent. per month from a mechanic or servile man; and in no case more than 6 per cent. per month. The second objection was that he could not recover for interest more than the amount of the principal. This being the law laid down by Sir Barnes Peacock according to the Hindu law books, and the defendants being working coppersmiths, his Lordship could not allow plaintiff more than 4 per cent. per month, or 48 per cent. per annum. A decree was then passed for plaintiff for Rs. 1,000, with interest from 18th August 1871, at 48 per cent. per annum, costs, and further interest on the judgment at 6 per cent per annum.

COOVERBAEE V. MANOCKBAEE.

The Hon. Mr. Mayhew, instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, for the plaintiff, applied that the short cause 485 of 1871, the case of a promissory note, be called on for hearing. It was postponed pending the decision in an appeal case between the parties; and the appeal had now been decided.

Mr. Starling, instructed by Mr. C. Tyabjee for defendant, said he was not ready to go on, as the case was not in the day's list.

His Lordship adjourned the case until to-morrow.

The following short causes were disposed of before the Hon. Mr. Justice Green yesterday:—

HAJEE ALLY MAHOMED V. HENRY MARTIN.

Mr. Taylor appeared for the plaintiff. This was a summary suit for the recovery of Rs. 1,350 due on a promissory note, payable three months after date, passed by the defendant.

Decree for Rs. 1,350 with interest from the 1st June 1872 till judgment. Rs. 270 as costs, and interest on judgment at 6 per cent.

THE LONDON, BOMBAY, AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK V. ROYCHUND DEEPCHUND.

Mr. Farran appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Marriott, on behalf of the defendant, applied for an adjournment in order to enable him to file his written statement, as it was his intention to defend the suit. He moved on an affidavit of Premchund Roychund, a son of the defendant's.

Adjourned for a week.

SOOJAWOODEEN TYEBJEE AND OTHERS V. FATMABAEE, WIDOW, AND OTHERS.

Mr. Tyabjee appeared for the plaintiffs in the suit. Mr. Farran appeared for the first defendant; the second died since the filing of the suit; and Mr. Latham appeared for the third.

Mr. Farran, on behalf of the first defendant, said that she did not deny the plaintiff's claim as against the estate of the deceased, but as she had no assets belonging to the estate, she asked for a decree against the estate, and not against her personally.

Mr. Leathes made a similar proposition on behalf of his client.

Mr. Latham said he claimed no personal decree against the defendants, but only as against the state. The suit was for the recovery of Rs. 4,280-12-0 due on two redrafts on bales of hides, shipped through the plaintiff's firm to Havre and London.

Decree for Rs. 4,280-12-0 with interest from the 30th August at 9 per cent. till judgment, costs and 6 per cent. till payment.

W. R. PRICE AND OTHERS V. DOONGERSEY GOPEJEE.

Mr. Leith appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Taylor for the defendant, who had filed their schedule in the Insolvent Court, admitting the plaintiffs' claim.

Decree for Rs. 3,234-8-3, with interest on judgment at 6 per cent., and a stay of execution until further orders.

THE CHARGE OF DEFAMATION AGAINST THE "DEVIL."

A BHATTIA named Wussonjee Mahalowjee, printer and publisher of the Guzerathee newspaper, named the *Bhoot* or "Devil," was again charged yesterday in the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, with defaming a respectable Bhattia widow by name Ruttonvahoo in five different issues of the journal. It was stated that the object of these defamatory articles was to extort money from the prosecutrix. Mr. Payne appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Chalk for the defendant.

Mr. Chalk, before the case was proceeded with, made some observations with reference to certain remarks made by Mr. Payne on the last occasion the case was before the Court. Mr. Chalk stated that he had communicated with Mr. Payne, and the result was perfectly satisfactory. He added that his observations were only made for those who were uncharitable enough to put the worst construction upon what they read. Mr. Payne said that he had not the remotest idea of saying anything reflecting upon Mr. Chalk's conduct of the case.

Witnesses were then called for the prosecution.

Damji Jadowji said—I am by profession a merchant, but do not carry on any business at present. I live at Modykhana. I am the late Runchordas Meghjee's sousin. The aforesaid house is his family house. His widow Ruttonvahoo lives there. I have been living there for the last seven years. Ruttonvahoo has a green brougham with a white horse, and she drives about in the brougham. I know Gungabaee, woman. She is our cook. Ruttonvahoo sometimes goes to the Maharaj for *darshun*. I recollect Ruttonvahoo going to the fair at Walkeshwur lately. It was about a month ago. She stayed there for two or three days. I am sometimes by way of abbreviation called "Damoo." I have seen the *Bhoot* newspaper. I saw the publication of the 18th August. I have read the article referring to Rutton and Damoo. (Witness was here shown several issues of the paper in which there were articles about Rutton and Damoo.) The persons referred to as Rutton and Damoo are myself and Ruttonvahoo. I have no doubt about this. There is no ground for the imputation of adultery between myself and Ruttonvahoo as suggested in the aforesaid articles.

Cross-examined by Mr. Chalk—A great many Bhattias live at Modykhana. That cannot be said to be their principal place. More live in Holy Chuckla than in Modykhana. Rutton is not a common name among Bhattias. Damjee is an uncommon name among Bhattias. I am well acquainted with the members of the Bhattia community. There is a parrot in our house in Modykhana. Only a few Bhattias have parrots in their houses. Widow remarriage is prohibited in our caste. Ruttonvahoo is at present seventeen or eighteen years old. I am twenty-four years of age. I go to Walkeshwur when fairs are held there. I bathe in the tank there and believe that by so doing my sins are washed off. I go to the Maharaj to make his *darshun*. I have been in the habit of reading the *Bhoot* newspaper since the publication of the aforesaid article. I thought the article about the "green brougham with white horse" referred to me and Ruttonvahoo. I neither sent any notice to the publisher nor made any enquiry of him. I did not take any proceedings against the publisher, because I considered it a matter of no consequence.

After the examination of two more witnesses the magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

We see from the weather report of Kutch for the week ending 22nd September that in Bhooj the crops were thriving. Almost every house in the town has at least one or two cases of fever. In the cantonment it was also prevalent. In Mandvie the crops were in a good state. In Wagar the bajree crops were destroyed by locusts while the other sort of crops were in a good state.

THE PORT CANNING LAND COMPANY.

THE ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held on Monday afternoon at the registered office, Dean Lane, to transact the following business:—1. To receive the directors' report and audited balance sheet to 30th April 1872; 2, to declare a dividend; 3, to elect directors in place of those who retired but were eligible for re-election; and 4, to appoint auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration. Mr. M. R. de Quadros was called to the chair. The notice convening the meeting having been read by the secretary,

The chairman read to the meeting the following report of the directors:—

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

Your directors have the pleasure of submitting to you their report, and accounts, from the formation of the company (2nd August 1870) to 30th April last. As you are aware, this company was formed to take over the property and assets of the Port Canning Land Investment Reclamation and Dock Company, Limited, whose head office was in Calcutta. The liquidation of the old company was over in September 1871, when this company, in exchange for 6,000 shares of Rs. 1,000 each fully paid up, took over all the property, consisting of agricultural estates, rice mill, and other commercial works and sundry assets. From the Zemindary statement already circulated to you, it will be observed that the total area actually under cultivation at 30th April last, was 91,503 beegahs, which comprises only about a fourth of the entire land in the company's possession, viz., 351,146 beegahs. The directors are anxious to open up the remaining land, but it will necessitate a very heavy outlay; the estimated cost of opening a beegah being between Rs. 5 to Rs. 7. Even if the company could afford to immediately incur this outlay, it would be impossible to get a sufficient number of cultivators to settle on the lands at once. This will, therefore, have to be done gradually. Amongst the commercial works of the company, the most important is the rice mill at Canning, which is the largest of its kind in India, being capable of producing, when in full work, about 3,000 bags of 164 lbs. each of cargo rice every day. Your directors, however, regret to state that by the deed, they were not permitted to buy paddy for working the mill on account of the company, or to undertake any contract from the public for husking and dressing. The mill was therefore leased out. But owing to the advanced state of the paddy season when the mill began work, the lessee was not able to procure a full supply of paddy, and had to give up the lease after working the mill for a short time only. It may however be mentioned that the rice turned out by the mill was much liked, and the agent informed your directors that latterly there was a large demand for it at remunerative prices from some of the European houses of Calcutta, which demand could not be fully met. The collections on account of rent during the season under report amounted to Rs. 1,58,648-14-6, which is the highest sum ever realized in one year since the formation of the Company in 1865. Of the sum so collected Rs. 1,14,074-7-8 have been placed against the current year's revenue, which amounted to Rs. 1,49,276-5-7, and the balance against past outstandings taken over from the old company. Your directors regret to state that Government has closed Canning as a British Indian port. They memorialized Government against the measure, but without success. Seeing however that the working of the rice mill will render necessary the resort of shipping to the place and will increase the traffic of the port every year, your directors hope that Government may be induced to reconsider the present resolution. Your directors are the more encouraged to indulge in such hope, seeing that Government in its enlightened commercial policy, thought fit to foster and encourage Morellgunge, also situated in the Soonderbuns, which in 1869-70 could only export 53,000 maunds in a twelvemonth; whereas Canning in the beginning of 1870, when the rice mill only worked for a short time, fully exported as much as 86,000 maunds in a fortnight. The ryots on some of the estates of the company are clamorous for pottahs as security against future capricious treatment, and your directors, after maturely considering the matter, have come to the conclusion that by granting perpetual pottahs, the ryots will be induced to settle permanently on the company's lands; and that there will be a material increase of income. Neighbouring zemindars are giving away their lands at very moderate rates, and as the company has still about three-fourths of its property under jungle, it may not only be necessary to offer the inducement of permanent settlement to ryots, but also to grant what is known as *Jungle Booree* tenure, whereby small tracts of jungle land are taken up by ryots and cleared, bunded and cultivated at their own expence, though in such cases the rent will be comparatively small. As regards the question of working the rice mill and granting perpetual leases, the deed does not permit the directors to do either of these acts, and as both these measures, if carried out, would be beneficial to the company, they recommend the winding up of the present company and the forming of a new one with necessary powers, and if you approve their suggestion, they will at once take steps to do the needful, so that they may be able to work the mills and to carry out other improvements during the ensuing season. The audited balance sheet to 30th April 1872 shows the net profit to be Rs. 91,663-3-8, and the directors recommend that a dividend of Rs. 15 per share be paid therefrom, which will absorb Rs. 90,000, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,663-3-8 to be carried to next year's profit and loss account. In accordance with the deed, all the directors retire but are eligible for re-election. Auditors will have to be appointed for the current year, and their remuneration fixed. In conclusion, your directors beg to submit that the general prospects of the company are satisfactory. With the efficient management which they have been able to introduce, and with the working of the rice mill, and extension of cultivation which is being vigorously attended to by the agent, they hope that the company will soon be in a position to show increase in income from its several properties.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr. Tapidass Virjdass—that the report of the directors now read and the accounts to 30th April 1872 circulated to the shareholders, be and are hereby adopted.

Proposed by Mr. Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy, and seconded by Mr. Damodhurdass Tapidass—that a dividend of Rs. 15 per share be declared and paid to the shareholders on the register on 30th September 1872, on and after the 7th instant.

Proposed by Mr. Tribovundass Nathoobhoy, and seconded by Mr. Bhicajee Nowrojee Pallonjee—that Messrs. Dinshaw Manockjee, Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy, Dwarkadass Vussonjee, Tapidass Virjdass, M. R. de Quadros, and Motiram Bhagoobhoy be re-elected directors of the company.

Proposed by Mr. Damodhurdass Tapidass, and seconded by Mr. Jehangeer Hormusjee—that Mr. S. W. Read and Mr. Jehangir Gustadjee be appointed auditors of the Company for the year ending 30th April 1873, and that their remuneration be Rs. 150 each.

Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr. Ruttonjee Maneckjee—that the directors be authorized to take the necessary measures for carrying out the suggestions contained in the report, viz., the winding up of the present company and forming a new one with enlarged powers.

Proposed by Mr. Damodhurdass Tapidass, and seconded by Mr. Motiram Bhagoobhoy—that the common seal of the Company be affixed to the register of transfers as closed on the 30th September 1872.

Thanks were then voted to the chairman, and the meeting closed.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL CLUB.

THE INTERNATIONAL MATCH.

THE match played last night was one that has been looked forward to for some time with interest; and when the match was announced excitement ran high as to whether the Englishmen would prove too much for the Scotch and Irish champions; although for our own part we had great faith in the prophesies of the spirit of Wuz, which lady, it will be remembered, vaticinated to the effect that the match would only be completed after four years had come and gone. On the three previous occasions when this match was played the result each time was a draw, so that it was confidently expected that one side or other would gain the victory on this the fourth meeting, the more especially as since the last International was played the members have had a deal of practice and the play is of a more open character than it used to be. How the game ended will be seen from the following account. At half-past-five the players stripped and the "merry men of England" encircled their manly forms with the red scarves, while Scotia's and Erin's sons did the same with yellow coloured ones. And now let us follow them into the field. England took the lower end and therefore had the advantage of the wind, and they also had a great advantage in numbers, so that things looked anything but rosy for the Yellows, especially when it was found that their sturdy little champion Murray had not turned up, and Tennent (the captain of the Yellows) was not far wrong when he said before kicking off "now, look here, you'll have to play up," on which each Scotchman, and Irishman too we believe, swore "to do or *die*." The English soon sent the ball, aided as they were by the wind, behind the Scotch goal, only to be touched down by the goal-keeper. This looked anything but promising to the little band of Yellows; but who is this coming on the field with the striped Jersey? Murray the wished for, and the Scotch feel as though they had received an addition of half a dozen men. And now the game waxes furious, the Reds determined to bear off the palm and the Yellows as determined, or more so, that they shall do no such thing. Peile here made a splendid attempt to force his way through the enemy but did not quite manage it, though he fought like a tiger. Tennent made a very fine run too, but he could not manage to get behind the Reds' goal. Lushington (Red) playing forward made some fine rushes, but even he had to go down like the rest, and now, it being half time, sides were changed and the struggle went on at a fearful pace without any advantage on either side; and here the finest bit of play in the game occurred, for the ball being kicked up to Murray, who was keeping goal for the Yellows, he caught it and ran with it in splendid style, cutting his way through most of the Reds until he was surrounded and captured after a run that called forth loud cheers from spectators and players. This and Peile's run were the sensation of the evening, though Tennent and Hewitt both made very good runs. Atkinson was near making a "touch down" for the English, but Hart, the elder, was too quick for him, averted what might have been defeat for the Scotch. Just towards the close of the game the Yellows were hard pressed, but they made a "touch down" behind their own goal, and as it was now getting dark no-side was called, and the great International match ended for the fouth time in a draw. On the English side Peile, Lushington Hewitt, Marriott, Atkinson, Bromley and Roberts played in fine style, while on the Scotch and Irish side, Tennent, Murray, the two Harta, especially the younger in the forward play, Cassels, Thompson McPhinn and Chalmers all deserved well of their country. The Yellows missed two good players in Paterson and Campbell, while the Reds were without the services of Yerbury.

The spectators, as numerous, or more so, than on any former occasion, appeared to watch the game with unflagging interest. Will there be a fifth meeting? We hope so.

THE RECENT HEAVY FLOODS AT KHANDEISH.

A MEETING of the inhabitants of Khandeish was held the other day with the object of raising a fund for the immediate relief of those who have suffered from the recent heavy floods there. The following gentlemen subscribed on the spot:—

Mr. Grant, Acting Collector of the District, Rs. 100; Mr. Hunmunt Ram, Rs. 200; Mr. Hemrajbhoy, Rs. 101; Mr. M. C. Entee, Deputy Collector, Rs. 80; Mr. Dalchund Kevalram, Rs. 51; Mr. Shamlal Ramlal Vakil, Rs. 51; Mr. Khoobchand Ram Damodhurdas, Rs. 51; Mr. Sukharam Dochubdas, Rs. 51; Mr. Dajee Govind Gooptay, Rs. 25; Mr. Wamon Narayen Vakil, Rs. 25; Mr. Madhowrao Narayen Vakil, Rs. 30; Mr. Vurdman Thackursey, Rs. 25; Mr. Shanker Pandoorang Pandit, Rs. 25; Mr. Vithul Narayen Patuk, Rs. 25; Mr. Bhickajee Ramchunder Dufterdar, Rs. 20.

VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY.

We have great pleasure in announcing the first appearance on the boards of the Victoria Theatre of Mr. D. S. Patell, an M.A. of the Bombay University in the School of Philosophy and History, and sometime fellow of Elphinstone College. This young gentleman has, we learn, travelled over the Continent and Great Britain, and seen the best actors of Paris and London in their most favourite characters. It is unfortunate the liberal profession of acting has hitherto found in Bombay only casual and generally poor representatives, but we have no doubt in Mr. D. S. Patell it will meet with a thoroughly artistic and refined exponent. Mr. D. S. Patell is with Mr. C. S. Nazir the joint proprietor of the Victoria Theatre, and we are sure the appreciating public will give him fully such encouragement as he deserves. The play of Hatim has, we hear, been set up with great care, and no expense has been spared to make it as attractive as it possibly can be.

KURRACHEE NEWS REPORT.

20TH SEPTEMBER 1872.

AT Khelat matters were quiet. His Highness the Khan carried on the usual courtesies towards the Political Agent, but he still held back from acting up to the terms of the treaty between him and the British Government, by which he was bound to cause restitution or compensation to be made to the merchants who had been plundered while passing through his country. As the early settlement of this question did not seem to sufficiently engage His Highness's attention, or to be likely to take place as matters stood, the Political Agent had instructions to withdraw from Khelat and was about to do so. He had not left up to the 5th instant, but is expected to be ready to move in a day or two.

2. The Chief of Toomp proceeded to Kedj lately to arrange with Naib Ali Jan for the annual payment of taxes, and Mr. Hussain Khan had returned from Kasirkand to Sirbag.

3. Fever of a mild form is prevalent in the town of Gwadur. The country is again perfectly quiet, the agriculturists are expecting an abundant harvest. Wool and cotton are imported from Bahn and Dashtyari; the price of the former, however, has risen very high.

W. L. MERREWETHER, Col.,
Commissioner in Sind.

THE SOI-DISANT GRANDSON OF THE LAST MOGUL EMPEROR.

We published on the 4th instant an extract from the *Christian Intelligencer* of the previous July, giving an account of the baptism, by the Rev. J. G. Deimler, of Bombay, of Mirza "Suleiman Ali Ghor, a grandson of the last Mogul Emperor and the nearest male relation in India of that royal house." We do not know whether the Rev. Mr. Deimler has yet discovered that he has been most grossly duped; but such is the fact. The whole of this Suleiman Ali's story, as reported by Mr. Deimler, is a tissue of falsehoods, with only that dim resemblance to truth which any impostor, who had picked up some stray rumours about the Delhi family, might easily compass. He says his "father was Mirza Faqra Wali Ahad, or heir-apparent to the throne." The last heir-apparent was Fakir-ood-deen, who left no son of the name of Suleiman Ali Ghor. He says his mother was Begum Zeenut Nissa who drowned herself in a well at Delhi. There was no such person in the royal family. He says he was taken, with his brother Mirza Ali Ashkar, at the same time as the ex-king his grandfather, captive to Rangoon, where he remained twelve years before he was released. He was never released, because he was never confined. There was never any such person as Suleiman Ali Ghor among the state-prisoners at Rangoon—nor any such person as Mirza Ali Ashkar, his alleged brother. But there is a Mirza Ali Ashkar still a prisoner at Kurrachee. He is the son, not of the former heir-apparent, but of Mirza Shah Rokh, and his mother was not Zeenut Nissa, but Koothee Begum, and he had no brother named Suleiman Ali Ghor. This latter personage told Mr. Deimler that he used to receive a pension from Government of Rs. 50 a month while in Calcutta, but that this was confiscated in consequence of his brother Mirza Ali Ashkar absconding from India. We wonder Mr. Deimler did not take the trouble to test at least this part of the story, since it might so easily have been verified. The man is evidently a very clumsy impostor, and his story a very shallow lie; and we must say the simplicity of the reverend missionary in giving it credence was most remarkable.—*Pioneer.*

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice LLOYD and the Hon. Mr. Justice KEMBALL.)

MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

HIMATKHAN RASULKHAN (original plaintiff), appellant, *vs.* Himatkhan Yasinkhan (original defendant), respondent.

Mr. Nanabhai Haridas for the appellant, Mr. Dhirajlal Mathuradas for the respondent.

This was an action to recover damages on account of an alleged malicious prosecution. The facts of the case appear fully stated in the following judgment recorded by the District Judge of Surat:—

Plaintiff sued to recover damages for a charge brought against him on which he was acquitted by the Session Court, as follows:—Injury to character, Rs. 50-0-0; expense incurred, Rs. 84-11-0; loss of pay, Rs. 4-11-0: total 139-6-9. Defendant answered that he had made no false charge. Plaintiff had been committed by the Magistrate, but the case had broken down owing to a witness speaking falsely. Plaintiff had no character worth Rs. 50. The Sub-Judge found that there had been no malicious accusation, and rejected the claim. Appellant urges that there was, and the decree is wrong. The plaintiff claims damages for criminal charge not proved against him; but the Subordinate Judge has rejected the claim as no malice was proved. This however is not, in my opinion, sufficient. There are two classes of cases, and each has its remedy in law. If A prosecutes B maliciously, the remedy is criminal. Section 211, Penal Code. See also Section 270, Criminal Procedure Code. But if A (through mistake possibly) in good faith prosecute B, and the latter be acquitted, he has a right to be repaid by A the expense to which he was put in defending himself, even if he do not also recover any additional compensation for injury to character and feelings, &c., according to circumstances, and in my judgment a Civil Court would not be correct in refusing him this amends except on the ground that the evidence on the criminal trial was, though not enough for conviction, sufficient to raise strong suspicion against B. Now in this case my predecessor, Mr. Kemball, remarked, "I am satisfied that the principal evidence for the prosecution has been got up to fix the charge on the accused. From the manner in which the evidence has been given, and from the evidence, I am satisfied that it has been concerted, and that not a particle of reliance is to be placed upon it." These are strong remarks, and the evidence in the present case has not led me to think that they are erroneous. I am therefore clearly of opinion that the plaintiff is entitled to recover the expense he was put to from the defendant, although, as his character was cleared by the acquittal, I see no reason to award the Rs. 50 for injury to character. I therefore reverse the Subordinate Judge's decree, and award to plaintiff Rs. 89-6-9: all costs on defendant.

This decision was specially appealed against to the High Court, which (consisting of the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs and the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemball) reversed it and remanded the case, recording the following judgment for the guidance of the lower Court:—

The District Judge has mistaken the law. The original plaintiff cannot recover damages under circumstances like the present, unless he proves that the prosecution was malicious and without reasonable or probable cause. One is not sufficient without the other. As the District Judge's judgment is silent on these points—the only essential points in the case—we must reverse his decree, and remand the case for retrial, and an express finding on this question of fact, with reference to so much of the lower appellate Court's decree as has been specially appealed against, viz., Rs. 89-6-9. The District Judge might be referred to "Wrongs and their Remedies, by Addison," as a guide for the future.

Accordingly the District Judge passed the following fresh decision:—

Action to recover damages for a charge brought by defendant against plaintiff on which he was acquitted by the Session Court. The Sub-Judge threw out the claim, finding the charge not proved to have been maliciously made. This court reversed his decree and awarded to plaintiff Rs. 89-6-9. In special Appeal No. 331 of 1871, the High Court reversed the decree and remanded the case for retrial on the ground that plaintiff could not recover damages, unless he proved that the prosecution was malicious and without reasonable cause, and this issue had not been decided on regular Appeal. Point for decision accordingly. The point was raised and decided before the Sub-Judge; and although the form in which he laid down the issue was whether the original defendant was shewn to have preferred the charge *bona fide*, thus apparently laying the onus on the defendant; there was every opportunity given to both parties to produce evidence on the question, and there is no need to call for any further evidence, nor is it demanded by either party. On consideration of the evidence recorded in the case, and of the circumstances under which the original defendant made his complaint, I am of opinion that it is shewn that the prosecution was malicious and without reasonable or probable cause. The Sub-Judge's decree is therefore again reversed, and Rs. 89-6-9 awarded to the original plaintiff; costs in proportion throughout. Be it said to the credit of the District Judge, that he paid out of his own pocket the expenses of this review and of the petition for special Appeal which was rejected. Review of Judgment in the above case. Since the above decision was passed, I have felt, or remembering the case, some doubts whether I was right in coming to the conclusion that the prosecution was undertaken from malice and without probable cause. As therefore the decision, being one of fact, could not be questioned in special Appeal (and in fact a petition has since been rejected by the High Court), I informed the Vakil of the original defendant that I would admit a review of judgment, if applied for, which was accordingly done. On reviewing the evidence a second time, and more carefully, I find that of the witnesses for the original defendant quite untrustworthy (Nos. 28, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36), and upon such statements made before the Session Court, a conviction could not have taken place. But I observe also that the accuser at that time did not allege anything that he had seen with his own eyes, but appears to have relied on the statements of others who professed to have seen the accused near the spot, &c., and in fact to have leaped to the conclusion that the accused, between whom and himself there was an old grudge, was the perpetrator of the crime. I think therefore that the conclusion to which I rather ought to have come, was that the defendant in this suit preferred the charge "without reasonable cause," but not of actual malice and knowing it to be false. Having made the charge rashly in this manner, I am still of opinion that in strict justice he ought to be compelled to reimburse the accused person for the expenses he was put to in defending himself; but as the High Court have ruled that the case must be governed by the principle of the English law as regards malice, that point is decided. I must therefore reverse my former decision and uphold that of the Subordinate Judge: and costs will fall on the original plaintiff.

This decision was again specially appealed against to the High Court on the following grounds:—(1.) The District Judge was wrong in reviewing his deliberate decision of the 4th November 1871. (2.) He seems evidently to have misunderstood the remand order of the High Court. (3.) His view of the principle of English law as regards malice is wrong. (4.) Upon the facts found by him, he ought to have upheld his own former decision, reversing that of the Subordinate Judge.

At the Appellate Court, Mr. Nanabhai in support of the appeal, urged—The Judge having found want of reasonable and probable cause, ought to have held that the prosecution was malicious. The Judge says it was not of "actual malice." But "actual malice" was not necessary. There is a well recognised distinction laid

apart, for each squad 2 feets by 1 Bull's-eyes—and 4 feet by 2 centres.

Names.	Prizes.	120 yds. Pts.
2nd Infantry H. C.	..., Rs. 50	20 75
Sappers and Miners	2, ,, 25	18 87
	25th Regt. N. I. 10'00.	
	5th Regt. N. I.; 8'75.	

No. 15.—Pistol—Cavalry Regiments, European and Native, H. P. S. 20. Competitors 9. Distance 60 yards. Weapon Regimental. Rounds five. Position standing.

Names.	Prizes.	20 yds. Pts.
Doughty, 16th Lancers	1, Rs. 20	15
Meldrum, 16th Lancers	2, ,, 15	14
Mason, 16th Lancers	3, ,, 10	13
Lee, 16th Lancers	4, ,, 5	13

No. 16.—Carbine, Sergeants R. A. and 16th Lancers, 5 Sergeants each Corps, H. P. A. S. 200. Distance 200, 300. Weapon R. A. carbines. Rounds five each distance. Position standing 200 yards, any 300. Entrance 10 rupees each squad

Name.	Prize.	200 yds. Pts.	300 yds. Pts.
Royal Artillery	1, Rs. 200	56	52
	16th Lancers—Scoring 105.		

No. 17.—Resident's Second Prize—Fifty rupees presented by C. B. Saunders, Esq., C.B., with 100 added, open to all comers. Competitors 65. Distance 400 yards. Rifles any. Rounds five. Ammunition any. Position any. Entrance Rs. 2. Small bores to give two pounds, H. P. S. 20.

Names.	Prizes.	400 yds. Pts.
Mr. Nicholete, C.S.	1, Rs. 100	20-2-18
Lance Corpl. Turner, 2-24th	2, ,, 30	18
Corpl. Lloyd, 76th	3, ,, 20	18

No. 18.—The Minister's Prize—Rs. 200 presented by Sir Salar Jung, G.C.S.I., with 200 added. Open to all comers, H. P. S. 40. Competitors 50. Distance 200, 500. Rounds five each distance. Rifles Snider. Position 200 yards standing, 500 any. Entrance five rupees. Competitors failing to score 10 at 200 yards disqualified.

Names	Prizes.	200 yds. Pts.	500 yds. Pts.
Pte. Wood, 2-24th	1, Rs. 200	17	16
Corpl. Lloyd, 76th	2, ,, 100	13	19
Pte. Sears, 2-24th	3, ,, 75	16	16
Lce. Sgt. Byrne, 2-24th	4, ,, 25	14	17

No. 19.—Royal Deccan Challenge Stakes, open to all comers, H. P. S. 60. Competitors 31. Distance 200, 500, 700. Rifle Snider. Position any. Rounds five each distance. Entrance ten rupees.

Names.	Prizes.	200 yds. Pts.	500 yds. Pts.	700 yds. Pts.
Maj. Barclay, 2-24th	1, Rs. 400 and Bronze medal of S.I.R.A.	17	18	17
Pte. Kerr, 76th	2, ,, 200	18	17	17
B. G. Foster, 76th	3, ,, 150	17	18	14
Lieut. Symons, 2-24th	4, ,, 50	16	18	13

No. 20.—Sportsmen Small Bore Contest, open to all comers, H. P. S. 80. Competitors 8. Distance 100 yards. Rifles *bona fide* Sporting 16 bore and under. Rounds five pairs. Charge any. Position any. Entrance fee five rupees.

Names.	Prizes.	100 yds. Pts.
Mr. Nicholetts, C.S.	1, Rs. 100	40
Lieut. Symons, 2-24th	2, ,, 50	35

No. 22.—Sportsmen Small Bore Contest, open to all comers, H. P. S. 80. Competitors 3. Distance 150, 250. Rifles *bona fide* Sporting over 16 bore. Rounds five pairs each distance. Charge any. Position any. Entrance five rupees.

Names.	Prizes.	150 yds. Pts.	250 yds Pts.
Mr. Nicholetts, C. S.	1, Rs. 100	37	24
Lieut. Symons, 2-24th	2, ,, 50	36	29

No. 23.—Running Prizes, open to European troops only. Competitors 12. Distance about 120 yards. Position off shoulder. Ammunition, Government. Entrance fee, rupee 1 for each entry. Rifle, Snider-Enfield or Carbine Snider Enfield. I.—Time, three minutes, to commence from first shot. II.—Competitors not to load the first round until the word "ready" is given. III.—After each round to carry his rifle, ammunition, and everything he makes use of in firing round a post fifty yards distant, and loading as soon as he arrives at the firing point. IV.—Competitors not to receive any assistance in loading or firing from any persons. V.—Target 6 by 4.

Names.	Prizes.	120 yds. Pts.
Lowe, 2-24th	1, Rs. 40	17
Finn, 2-24th	2, ,, 30	16
Lloyd, 76th	3, ,, 20	15
Marshall, 2-24th	4, ,, 10	15

No. 24—Running Prizes—Smooth bores, open to all comers. Distance, about 120 yards. Any muzzle loader smooth bore single barrelled. Position, off shoulder. Ammunition any. Entrance fee, rupee 1 for each entry. I.—Time, five minutes, to commence at first shot. II.—Competitors to come loaded, but not capped to the firing point. III.—At the word "commence" to cap and fire. IV.—After each round to carry his rifle, ammunition, rod, and everything he makes use of in firing, round a post fifty yards distant, loading when he likes, but not capping until he arrives at the firing point. V.—Competitors not to receive any assistance in loading or firing from any persons. VI.—Targat 6 by 4.

Names.	Prizes.	120 yds. Pts.
Doughty, 16th	1, Rs. 40	17
M'Manus, 16th	2, ,, 30	13
Mohomed Bux, 2nd I., H.C.	3, ,, 20	10
Lloyd, 76th	4, ,, 10	8

No. 25—Revolver, open to all comers. Competitors 9. Distance 30. Revolver any. Rounds five. Position standing. Entrance three rupees, H. P. S. 20.

Names.	Prizes.	30 yds. Pts.
Lieut. Fletcher, 29th N.I.	1, Rs. 75	17
Lieut. Giles, 76th	2, ,, 25	16

No. 26—Champion Stakes with Silver Medal of N. R. A. Open to all comers. Competitors 32. Distance 700, 800. Rifle Snider. Rounds five each. Position any. Entrance three rupees, H. P. S. 40.

Name.	Prizes.	700 yds. Pts.	800 yds. Pts.
Major Caldecott, 76th Regt.	1, Rs. 250 and silver medal	15	17

No. 27—Native officers—H. P. S. 40. Competitors 25. Distance 100, 150. Weapon Musket. Rounds five each. Position any. Entrance one rupee.

Names.	Prizes.	100 yds. Pts.	150 yds. Pts.
Subr. Mahomed Ebrahim, 24th N. I.	1, Rs. 100	13	9
Jem. Goolzar Khan, 2nd H.C.	2, ,, 30	10	11
Subr. Venkeswar y, 26th N.I.	3, ,, 20	11	9

No. 28—Royal Tiger Stakes. Open to all comers, H. P. S. 20. Competitors 14. Distance 80 yards. Rifles or guns any. Position standing. Rounds five at the running tiger.

Names.	Prizes.	80 yards. Pts.
Capt. Swetenham, R.E.	1, Rs. 75	16
Lieut. Giles, 76th	2, ,, 25	14
	Mr. Nicholetts—15-2-13.	

No. 29—The Fraser Competition, H. P. S. 20. Competitors 9. Dist. 80. Rifles or guns any. Position standing. *Rounds five at running tiger. Fifty rupees (with* fifty added) presented by Major Hastings Fraser, to be shot for by gentlemen, European or native, at the running tiger. All competitors must have been present at the death of a tiger during the years 1871 or 1872.

Names.	Prizes.	80 yds. Pts.
Lieut. Giles, 76th	1, Rs. 75	16
Capt. Swetenham, R.E.	2, ,, 25	16
	Mr. Nicholets, 16-2-14.	

No. 30.—The Ladies' Prize. Distance 100, 200. Rifle Snider. Rounds five each distance. Position any. Entrance nil. H. P. S. 40. Competitors 12. Restricted to officers and gentlemen subscribers to the meeting. Each lady resident in Secunderabad, Bolarum or Chudderghaut and subscribing ten rupees, may nominate a gentleman to compete.

Names.	Prizes.	100 yds. Pts.	200 yds. Pts.
Lieut. Fletcher, 29th N. I. for Mrs. Fletcher	1, Rs. 200	20	18
Major Barclay, 2-24th. for Mrs. Barclay	2, ,, 100	18	19

No. 31.—The "Lumsden Stakes,"—One hundred rupees presented by Col. Lumsden, Officiating Resident. Open to N. C. O. and men. H. S. F. and Contingent. Distance 300 and 600. Rifle Snider. Rounds five each distance. Position any. Entrance two rupees. H. P. S. 40. Competitors 28.

Name.	Prize.	300 yds. Pts.	600 yds. Pts.
Pte. Walker, 2-24th	1, Rs. 100	15	16

No. 32—The "Metallic Stakes," open to all comers, H. P. S. 56. Competitors 38. Distance 200, 400. Rifle Snider. Rounds seven each distance. Position any. Entrance one rupee. All previous winners in this meeting to give six points of firing with a small bore and four points of firing with a Snider.

Names.	Prizes.	200 yds. Pts.	400 yds. Pts.
Mr. Nicholetts, C.S.	1, Silver Pint Cup	26-3-23	27-3-24
Lieut. Symons, 2-24th	2, Silver ½ Pint Cup	24-2-22	27-2-25

No. 33.—The "Slap Bang Stakes." Fifty rupees presented by Major Trevor, R.E. Open to all comers. Distance 150, 250. Rifle any. Rounds seven each distance. Position any. Entrance five rupees. H. P. S. 56. Competitors 17.

Names.	Prizes.	150 yds. Pts.	250 yds. Pts.
Mr. Nicholetts, C.S.	1, Rs. 50 and 57-8-0 half entrances	21	21
Pte. Godding, 76th	2, 1/3 of entrances Rs. 38-5-4	20	21
Capt. Swetenham, R.E.	3, 1/3 of entrances Rs. 19-2-8	21	18

No. 34.—"Consolation," open to all unsuccessful competitors at the meeting. Competitors 42. Distance 200 yards. Rifles Snider. Rounds five. Position any. Entrance rupees two. H. P. S. 20.

Names.	Prizes.	200 yds. Pts.
Pte. Grady, 76th	1, Rs. 100	19
Butler, 76th	2, ,, 60	18
Thompson, 76th	3, ,, 40	17

INDIAN ITEMS.

On Sunday night at Dalhousie a native servant was severely mauled by a leopard, which had watched him and sprung on him in the verandah of a house on Tera Hill. A leopard, probably the same animal, was seen the evening before by Captain Gray. As a number of dogs have been taken off of late, and the leopards seem getting very bold, a regular drive has been organised for Saturday.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

THE CALCUTTA PROFESSORSHIP OF ANATOMY AND PATHOLOGY.—The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal having, some time ago, expressed his views in regard to the abolition of one of the minor Professorships of the Calcutta Medical College, viz., that of Anatomy and Pathology, and to the transfer of the duties of that office to some other Professors of the institution, the Principal (now on leave) as well as the Professors of the said College have severally recorded their minutes on the subject, expressing an opinion against the measure proposed. Dr. Fayrer, in concurring with the views of Dr. Chevers, has expressed his regret that the local Government should suggest the abolition of the Professorship of two important branches of medical science in an educational institution where the students are trained up on sound English principles. The learned Professor is said to have observed that the distinction of major and minor professorships is of Indian policy. No such distinction is made in the colleges at home. The Government of India, considering the question in all its bearings, has decided that the Professorship alluded to shall not be abolished.—*Indian Daily News.*

MR. CAMPBELL'S "COUETRY."—Flat, stale, and unprofitable has been the state of Calcutta during the past week. Our Lieutenant-Governor, the great provider of reformatory resolutions for the re-generation of Bengal, is staying at Hazareebagh till further notice, and, beyond remodelling the civil and criminal jurisdiction of Burhee, he seems to have done little since his arrival at that pleasant station. But I am surprised to see, from the letter of your correspondent at that station, that a gentleman who is so particular about his own proper reception at Mofussil stations, and who has taken the trouble to publish a long resolution on the subject, should be so far forgetful of what is due to those who do appear to do him honour, as not to recognise their attentions by raising his hat. Some recognition is due to those who attend to do honour to a magnate, even though he be a Campbell; and if His Honor had a cold in his head, he might have followed the example of even a greater man than himself, and, like the Prince of Wales, when he went in State to the Thanksgiving in the city for his recovery, have adopted a wig for the occasion. Mr. Campbell may, in his own opinion, be fully equal to Ophelia's description of Hamlet:—

> "The courtier's, soldier's, scholar's, eye, tongue, sword,
> The expectancy and rose of the fair state,
> The glass of fashion and the mould of form,
> The observed of all observers;"

but if he cannot condescend to recognise in the usual manner the salutes of those who come out to do him honour, he will not be able to claim that title which we all prize far above any other, that of being a true gentleman.—*Englishman's Saturday Evening Journal.*

PROPOSED CHANGE OF POSTAGE RATES.

From A. N. Monteath, Esq., Director General of the Post Office of India; to R. B. Chapman, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department; dated Simla, 31st August 1872.

SIR,—I have the honour to request the consideration of Government to a proposed change of postage rates and conditions which will be described in the following paragraphs, and which is, I believe, calculated to afford great convenience to the public, as well as to simplify to no small extent the work of the Post Office. The change, I admit, is in many respects a radical one; but I have considered it carefully and hope to show that it is at once desirable and safe.

2. I have for some time felt that the present scale of letter postage designed primarily for letters of small weight is inapplicable to the heavier correspondence carried on by Government officials, and which would doubtless be carried on by private individuals with much convenience to themselves if only the charges fell less heavily upon this class of letters. Now that the mails are to so large an extent carried by railway, the question of weight is one of much less importance than it was formerly, and I feel that the facilities offered ought to be kept up with the means available. The number of private letters weighing more than one tola (= $\frac{7}{16}$ oz. or 11) which are posted in India is quite infinitesimal, and as respects the majority of the letters posted by natives, the Post Office could dispose of them with much greater convenience to itself if they were enclosed in large covers with sufficient room for a legible address and for the post marks which have to be impressed upon them. In other words, the Post Office would lose almost nothing of what it gets from the public by offering to carry 10 tolas instead of one, for the present postage rate of one anna, while every possible inducement would be given to the public to use large and substantial covers. At the same time, if this were done, the charge for official letters, which are always comparatively heavy and enclosed in good covers, would correspond more nearly to the real cost of their conveyance.

3. A difficulty, however, arises as regards the half anna rate of postage which carries at present half a tola in weight. That limit in weight cannot be altered without a very large sacrifice of revenue,—a sacrifice far larger then the finances of the department can at present or will, perhaps, for a long time to come be able to stand. The difficulty, therefore, consists in this, that so long as the half total weight unit is maintained for the half anna rate of postage, the department can hardly expect to secure the much desired convenience of good sized and substantial envelopes. I think, however, that if the liberal concession of extra weight be made for the higher rates of postage, the half-anna rate may unobjectionably be limited to letters enclosed in the stamped envelopes issued by the Post Office. Notwithstanding the augmentation of the weight unit in 1869 from one quarter of a tola to one-half tola, I find but small improvement has taken place in the class of paper and size of cover used by the native public in India for the purpose of letter writing. The Post Office still finds itself compelled to dispose of native letters written upon the most flimsy paper, folded in such a way as to leave barely room for a legible address, and these addresses (frequently written for want of space on both sides of a small cover) are rendered still more difficult to read by the office stamps which have to be impressed upon them, the absence of any blank space on the cover rendering it absolutely necessary *to impress the stamps over the address itself.* Native correspondents, moreover, have the almost invariable habit of *mixing up together in the address, the names of* provinces, districts, post towns and particular localities of such post towns, *thus rendering the address still more* liable to misconstruction. All this, of course, gives rise to unavoidable delay in the sorting and disposal of mails, so *that not merely native letters, but other letters forwarded* or received with them, suffer detention, which might, under other circumstances, be avoided. And as respects the native letters themselves, they become subject to various irregularities, such as mis-sending and mis-delivery re*sulting from an address more or less difficult to decipher.*

4. To remedy this state of things, the only plan, in my *opinion, is to limit the half anna rate to the stamped en*velopes issued by the post office, and if this were done, the indents for further supplies of such envelopes might be made out for a class of envelope considerably larger than those now in use. I find that the small sized official envelope, 5 inches long by 3½ broad, weighs only ⅛th of a tola, so that the ordinary native letter, if inclosed therein, would not exceed the half tola limit, while all the advantages of a good and well proportioned cover would be secured.

5. If this plan be adopted, the Indian "post envelope" embossed with a half anna stamp, would very much correspond to the English "post card," embossed with a half penny stamp, pre-payment being in both cases made compulsory by the embossment of the stamp, and the only difference being that the Indian "post envelope" would provide for communications in ordinary letter form, while privacy is wholly precluded by the English "post card."

6. Post envelopes should then be sold at all Post Offices, Receiving Houses, &c., at the value of the stampt borne by them, the extra charge of two annas per packet of 16 envelopes being discontinued. The actual cost of the envelopes is less than two annas per packet, and will be more than covered by the reduction of the discount allowed on purchases of postage stamps generally, which I shall propose to Government in a separate letter.

7. Regarding, therefore, the Indian "post envelope" with its half anna embossed stamp and its half tola limit of weight as, so to speak, a special provision corresponding to the English "post card," the way is cleared for dealing with the higher rates as may seem most convenient. I have already shown that this can be done with great additional convenience to the public, no less than to the post office, and at the same time with little, if any, loss of revenue. Of course, the compulsory pre-payment of the half anna rate might cause a loss of revenue, by depriving the department of the double rate now levied on unpaid letters of that class, but this would, in my opinion, be counterbalanced by the minimum unpaid rate becoming, under the proposed system, two annas instead of one.

8. Having now explained what I may call the main features of the proposed system, *viz.*, a one anna rate for letters not exceeding ten tolas (instead of one tola, as at present) and a half anna "post envelope," carrying half a tola (instead of a half anna rate carrying half a tola, irrespective of the kind of cover), I proceed to indicate the other features of the scheme.

9. In India, there have always been two modes of postal conveyance, *viz.*, the quick conveyance of letters and newspapers termed "letter post," and the slower conveyance of parcels, book packets, and pattern packets, termed "banghy post:" and under each of these two divisions there has been a subordinate classification, viz., registered and unregistered. Registered correspondence, sent by the letter mail, has been charged at ordinary letter rates, together with a fixed registration fee (four annas) per cover, while in the banghy post, the registration rates (commonly termed parcel rates) have been fixed at so much per rate above the ordinary scale. The present rates are as follows:—

Book packets, one anna per 10 tolas.
Pattern do., two annas do.
Parcels (*i.e.*, registered covers), three annas per 10 totals.

I propose to abandon all distinction as regards the contents and mode of packing between book packets, pattern packets and parcels, allowing them all to be placed in closed covers at the option of the sender, and providing only for a distinction between those which are registered (parcels) and those which are unregistered (packets), the registered or parcel rate being two annas per 10 tolas, and the unregistered or packet rate being half as much. This will be a great simplification of the work of the post office, and it will also be a great convenience to the public, inasmuch as it does away with all restrictions as to contents and mode of packing, including the requirements of open ends, which in the monsoon season particularly, and more or less at all seasons, exposes the contents to needless risk.

10. It will never be necessary to carry a cover weighing ten tolas or less by banghy post, because, under the proposed rate of letter postage, such covers can as cheaply be forwarded by letter post. The banghy post business will, therefore, commence with covers weighing more than ten tolas, all others being sent by letter post: and this will be a great convenience to the post office, for the banghy post arrangements are primarily adapted to the heavier articles, and the letter post arrangements to lighter articles. A smaller cover is most easily conveyed by letter post and a heavy cover by banghy post, and under my proposal, covers under ten tolas will, without exception, be conveyed by letter post, while all covers exceeding that limit will be conveyed by banghy post, unless specially superscribed by the sender for transmission by letter post.

11. It remains to state the rate at which I propose to convey heavy letters, &c., letters which exceed ten tolas in weight; but which are nevertheless especially marked by the sender for transmission by letter post. The transmission of such heavy covers by letter post is not a thing to be encouraged, for it causes a disproportionate amount of trouble especially in the matter of railway sorting, where the establishment and the space available for their work are necessarily limited. The English Post office has recently drawn a marked distinction between light and heavy letters, allowing a really cheap rate to the one, and imposing a comparatively high rate on the other. For instance, a letter weighing twelve ounces, or under, is carried by the English post office for four pence, whereas a letter weighting thirteen ounces is charged thirt een pence. The sudden jump in the scale of progression is intended to act as a bar to the posting of inconveniently heavy letters; and though, having regard to the circumstances of the Indian post, and especially to the occasional requirements of official correspondence, I would not make so sudden a leap from a low to a high rate, I think that some such feature ought to be introduced. I propose that a cover weighing from ten to twenty tolas, be charged five annas with five annas additional for every additional ten tolas. Even this rate is very much less than at present, for, a letter weighing twenty tolas would, under the present scale, be charged one rupee four annas, being four times as much as the proposed rate of five annas.

12. I do not propose any alteration in the present rates charged for newspapers, viz., half an anna per 10 tolas for those registered at the place of publication, and one anna per 10 tolas for those not so registered.

13. It will thus be seen that, under the proposed system, there will be a common unit of weight of 10 tolas applicable to newspapers, to all kinds of parcels, and to all letters, except only those enclosed in "post envelopes." This uniformity of the weight unit will be a great convenience to the post office, and still more to the public.

14. I may here mention that the proposal now made will not affect in any way correspondence with places abroad, which has not been, and will continue to be, governed by wholly distinct rates and conditions.

15. I have already remarked that the proposed reduction of postage rates chargeable on the heavier class of letters, *i.e.*, letters exceeding one tola in weight draws no small support from the fact that it provides a really fair assessment on official correspondence, the old scale of rates being, as I must admit, inordinately high. Besides this, the trouble involved in prepaying official letters under a scale rising by the minute unit of one tola is unquestionably great. Most of this will disappear with the new system, and I would point out that as the last step of a policy which has been recommended many years back, that the system of privileged franking in the post by certain Government offices should also disappear. The main arguments for it arising out of the trouble of weighing and pre-paying covers at a heavy rate of postage regulated by a scale of minutely progressive rates having disappeared with the proposed system, I trust that the Government will not object to the final abolition of a system of privilege, which has many acknowledged objections as well as abuses. I do not here refer to the arrangement under which public officers pre-pay their letters by means of postage labels impressed with the word "service," supporting such labels by an official frank, for this is not only a useful check against fraud, but a valuable separation for statistical purposes of an important class of Indian correspondence. What I wish to see abolished is the privilege formerly accorded to every public office, in India, and is still enjoyed by a limited number of the principal offices, of posting letters, &c., under frank without paying any postage at all.

16. I have already stated that, under the proposed system, there will be but very little loss of postal revenue, in so far as that revenue is derived from the public; but there will, of course, be a co nsiderable loss of the revenue derived from heavy and hitherto over-taxed official correspondence, which will hardly, perhaps, be counterbalanced by the income to be obtained from the official correspondence hitherto passed without c harge under the frank of privileged offices.

17. I annex the drafts of two notifications, marked A and B, for giving effect to the proposed changes as respects private and official correspondence respectively.—I have, &c.

(Sd.) A. M. MONTEATH,
Director-General of the Post Office in India.

THE ATROCITIES OF THE GOA BANDITS.

(*Gazette de Goa.*)

SOME while ago, the curate of the parish church a *Galgibaga*, in the province of Canacona, while engaged in the performance of his holy functions at the Confessional, was most brutally assaulted by a large gang of bandits, who impudently rushed into the sacred edifice, carrying sword and sacrilege within its precincts. Those who were at the time inside the church, fled terror-struck in all directions, carrying their lives in their hands. The poor curate was then most foully abused, and wounded with swords and cutlasses in many parts of his sacred person—his innocent blood watered the pavement of the holy house of God wherein he ministered to the spiritual wants of thousands of his beloved parishioners, and after having offered him every sort of indignity the brutal savages could conceive, they coolly walked away with a bag of money, a part whereof belonged to the unoffending victim of their atrocities, while the other belonged to a friend who had, for the sake of security, kept the cash with the minister. Lucky it was that the dacoits could get no hold of the treasure *chest belonging to the church, and which, we believe, had* only a short while ago been removed from it to a place of security little dreamt of by the ruffians.

We learn from a private letter just to hand, that the curate now lives in Canacona, adjacent to the quarters of *the company of the police corps stationed at that locality.* The deformity on his right hand, consequent upon a severe stroke of the sword which he received at the time we allude *to, still exists*; and the worthy minister, whenever he has occasion to proceed to the parish-church at Galgibaga in *order to exercise his holy calling, cheerfully does so, but* afraid as he reasonably must be of any fresh dastardly attack that might be attempted upon his person by the bandits swarming in the neighbourhood, he avails himself of military aid in his visits to and return from the Church.

We learn that not many days since, a gang of outlaws, about 30 in number, took up their position in the forest adjoining a village known by the name of Tambry-Surla situated to the south of the province of Satary, and from thence had the audacity to issue their *little bills* of compulsory pecuniary contributions all round to those of the landed proprietors in the vicinity who, the rogues understood, had cash to spare.

We need scarcely add, that the contents of the *bills* were promptly satisfied.

We wonder whether the taxes and rates legally imposed by the State are discharged by the people with the prompt titude and alacrity that the above extortionate *calls* are met. But life is dear!

On the 3rd instant, a numerous gang of bandits, comprising about 60 persons, proceeded to the village of Rivone situated in the province of Astagrar, and surrounding it at 7 in the morning, carried along with them as hostages more than a dozen persons of both sexes from the various respectable houses in the village. Subsequently, the hostages apprehended have all been set at liberty one after the other in proportion as the ransom of each had been paid by the members of the family to which the person belonged. The amount thus realized by the bandits is variously stated by our correspondents in the provinces, but we may safely put it as between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 1,500!

For some time past, the bandits had been trying all means in their power in order to compass the ruin of an individual delighting in the name of Soiru Naik, a well-to-do resident of the village of Curdi, and on whom they resolved to avenge themselves owing, it is said, to the said Soiru having not long since denounced one of their number by name Jaideva as an arrant outlaw, whereby the latter was captured by the authorities and thrown into gaol, where he is now safely lodged. It was on the 7th instant that the bandits mustering strong, proceeded to the said village of Curdi, bent resolutely on destroying the poor Soiru. This gentleman, opportunely, smelling a rat, was soon *non est.* Driven by the violence of rage, and infuriated beyond measure, the outlaws bidding adieu to all mercy, desperately fell upon an innocent creature—who was no more than a poor servant of Soiru's—whom they brutally assassinated in less time than it h as taken us to relate the melancholy incident. While returning from their sanguinary expedition, the ruffians carried with them two of the brothers of their intended victim, and whom they discovered concealed in the house.

No further news has as yet reached us concerning the fate which might have befallen these unhappy men.

During the week before last, the fiscal post, or in other words the provincial branch custom-house, situated at Uddenvel in the province of Canacona, was attacked and plundered by a band of desperate outlaws, who afterwards maltreated the two guards of the department by whom the place had been occupied.

We understand that the Dessai of Naikini has been carried away by the bandits, and most fortunate it would be if the poor fellow is not assassinated, as he is said to be one of those who have been indefatigable in their endeavours to denounce, pursue and otherwise harass the maranders, by whom he had for a long time past been marked for revenge.

We hope, ere long, to hear that the Dessai has been restored to his freedom on payment of ransom, however exorbitant it may chance to be.

THE "ANGLO-CATHOLIC" AND THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

(*Anglo-Catholic.*)

RISING from a cursory perusal of the *Times of India* of any date, one feels almost inclined to wonder how it manages to maintain a lucrative circulation amongst an intelligent community. By hook or by crook, however, it manages to drag its heavy length along, and we should have been content, on the live and let live principle, to have wished its proprietors a proportionate amount of success, if it were not for the impertinence which is often displayed by some of its present conductors. Notoriously, moreover, it has no sympathy whatever with the Church or her Creeds. The Church according to the editor is everybody, and the proper Creed to believe is to be found in the verbose utterances of the mighty "We," and the puny squeaks of the little W'e. Nevertheless our contemporary, now and again, will discourse on Church matters and Church doctrine. The only comfort is that when it does so to do, it writes the most arrant nonsense, and therefore its "vilipendencies" may be passed over with a smile. But the worst feature in the *Times of India* is its frequent disregard for correctness of statement—when the interests of the Church are concerned—which is the most overpowering evidence of the "liberal catholicism" of its projectors. In its issue of the 7th ultimo there is a remarkable instance of this. Alluding to some "bathos" (whatever that may mean) which appeared in our last number, the editor, by implication at least, accuses us of having described Mr. Taylor, the American Methodist preacher who has lately established himself in this city, as "a common charlatan," and the "heathen"—the editor of the *Times of India* writes "heathens," but we deny the possibility of our being guilty of such bad grammar—as in some way "akin to loathing." To which we reply most emphatically, that we are perfectly innocent of the charges brought against us, both in letter and in spirit. Unlike the editor of the *Times of India*, who only differs from Mr. Taylor "on many points," we are at issue with this preacher on every point. We deny his commission and we denounce his teaching, but we have never cast an aspersion on his "intense energy." On the contrary, we admire it as strongly as any one. Yet the editor of the *Times of India* says, or implies, that we have spoken of Mr. Taylor as "a common charlatan!" As for our "loathing the heathen" none but a most ignorant man, or dishonest one, or a spiteful one, or one bereft of his senses, would have had the temerity to bring such a charge against those whose belief rests on the Divine command to the Church to baptize all nations, and to bring them into the "one fold." But writers who use at random words like "vilipended" and "bathos," are likely to write not "bathos" but "bosh."

A SAD STORY.

THE following are the particulars of the sad accident by which Mr McFarlane of Meean Meer lost his life on the road from Dalhousie.

On Thursday the 19th instant he with his wife and two children left Dalhousie for the plains. He was riding a quiet safe little horse. Mrs. McFarlane and the children were in a doolie. Mr. McFarlane left Dalhousie in a weak state of health and was probably riding loosely. At a part of the road below Doolasuffer, the Dessai's kahar chowkie, about 6¼ miles fr m Dalhousie, they met two Ghoorkha soldiers from Bukhloh, who gave Mr. McFarlane a military salute. The sudden movement made the horse shy and Mr. McFarlane fell heavily head foremost on the road. He staggered up, but slipt over the edge of the khud and rolled down a very short distance, some eight or ten feet. He then recovered and scrambled up the bank on to the road, and actually mounted the pony again and rode forward a little distance. Mrs. McFarlane however saw that he was in great pain and immediate'y got out of the doolie, gave the children in charge to two kahars and assisted him into the doolie. She then turned the stirrup over the saddle and mounted and rode on, but about ten minutes after, on hearing a noise from the doolie, dismounted and went to look at him. We should mention that during all this time and all the rest of the jo[illegible]y a heavy storm of rain was pouring down and all th[illegible]ers were soaking wet. Mr. McFarlane had got wo[illegible]d said that he was dying and asked her to carry hi[illegible]harp to the next bungalow so that he might die [illegible] They hurried on to Mamool, and all that wear[illegible]d his wife ran at the side of the doolie on fo[illegible]in, wading the Nainee Khud torrent waist [illegible]aching the Mamool bungalow Dr. Chesney [illegible]orkhas was at once sent for and speedily arrived, but all assistance was in vain. It was found that the base of his skull was fractured and driven in upon the brain which was much lacerated; he was besides much cut about the head, a very deep gash being right on the top. He died about seven o'clock on the evening of the same day.

It was at first intended to bring his body in to Dalhousie to be buried, but the weather continued very bad, and it was arranged that the fu neral should take place at Bukloh. The clergyman of Dalhousie, Mr. Lewin, was sent for and the funeral took place on Saturday afternoon. The unhappy occurrence elicited the greatest sympathy from all in the station. The Goorkhas especially besought permission to attend the funeral, and Colonel Tytler selected 100 men with their officers to attend. At their earnest request they were permitted also to lower the body into the grave, Col. Tytler and Major Turton being chief mourners. The whole station were present at this funeral;—he is the first European who lies in Bukloh cemetery.

This distressing event has been rendered still more so by the rascality of some native or natives who took advantage of the confusion to rob the party. When Dr. Chesney arrived he took from Mr. McFarlane's wet clothes five notes, one for Rs. 100, three for Rs. 50, and one for Rs. 20. He spread these out to dry on the table in the same room. He was obliged to leave the bungalow for about an hour and left an orderly who sat holding Mr. McFarlane's head easing it as far as possible. This man swears that the notes were thus left in his charge, and that the khansamah of the bungalow came in under pretence of looking for a jug and swept the notes off the table. The orderly called to him, but could not leave the bedside and the man went off, and it was not till Dr. Chesney returned that the theft of Rs. 100 was discovered. During the night two portmanteaus were broken into, the hasps being cut out of the leather, but how much is stolen has not yet been ascertained. Many previous complaints have been made against the khansamah, and after enquiry he has been placed in custody for regular trial.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

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